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(54) **ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS
COMPOSITIONS FOR RESTORING PAH
GENE FUNCTION AND METHODS OF USE
THEREOF**

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MA (US)

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(51) **Int. Cl.**

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A61K 48/00 (2006.01)
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C12N 15/86 (2006.01)
C12N 15/90 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **A61K 48/0066** (2013.01); **A61K 38/44**
(2013.01); **C12N 15/86** (2013.01); **C12N**
2750/14143 (2013.01); **C12N 2750/14151**
(2013.01); **C12N 2830/50** (2013.01); **C12Y**
114/16001 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

None
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided herein are recombinant adeno-associated virus
(rAAV) compositions that can restore phenylalanine
hydroxylase (PAH) gene function in cells, and methods for
using the same to treat diseases associated with reduction of
PAH gene function (e.g., PKU). Also provided are nucleic
acids, vectors, packaging systems, and methods for making
the adeno-associated virus compositions.

18 Claims, 40 Drawing Sheets

Specification includes a Sequence Listing.

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FIG. 1

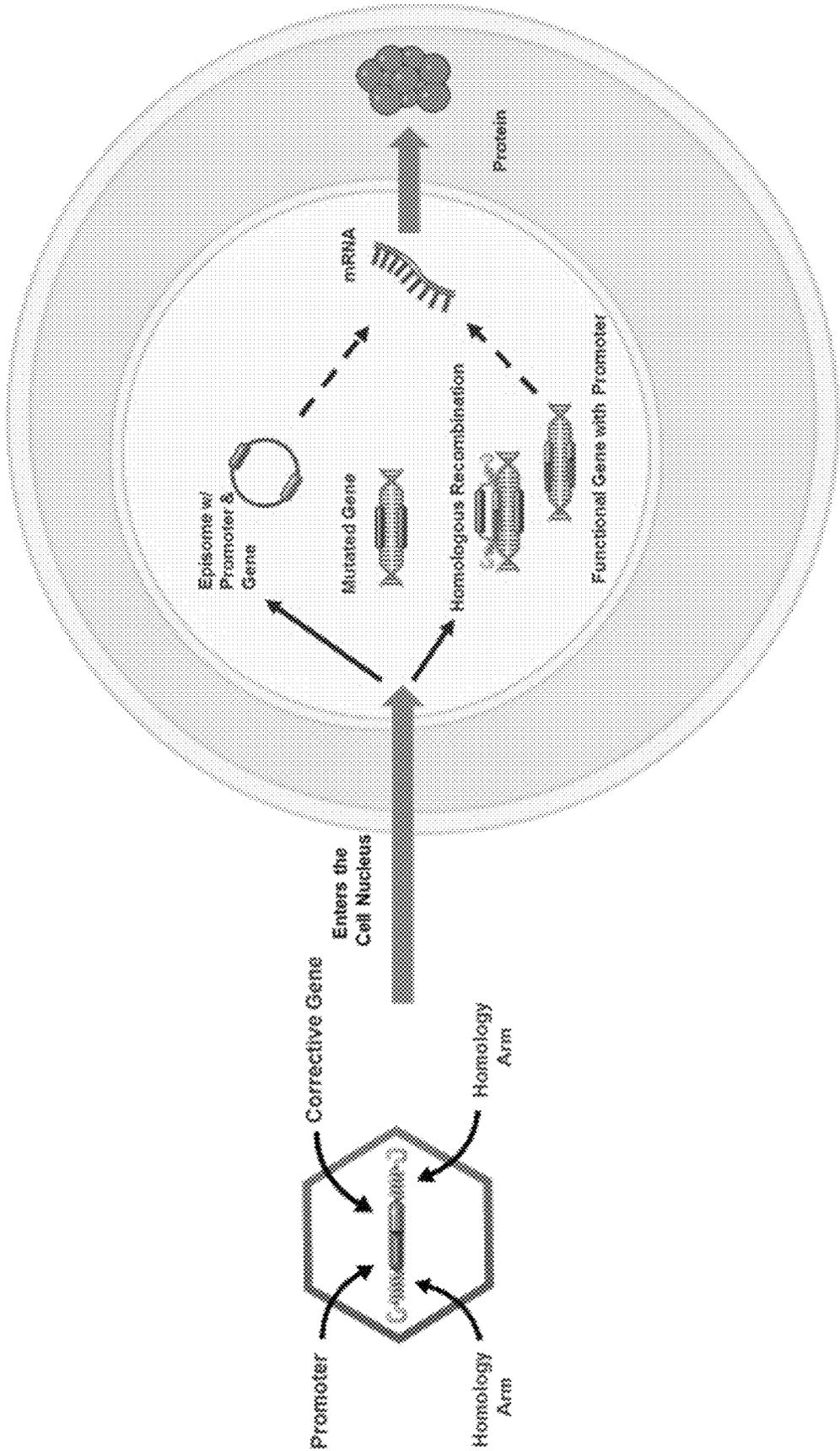


FIG. 2A

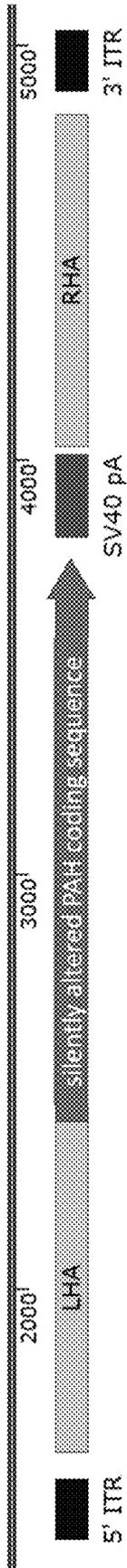


FIG. 2B

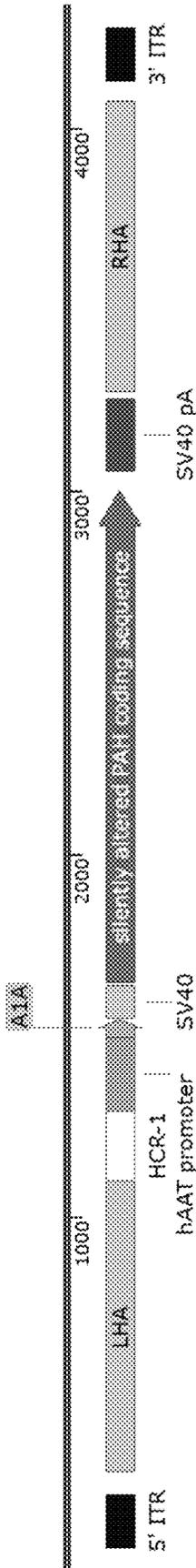


FIG. 2C

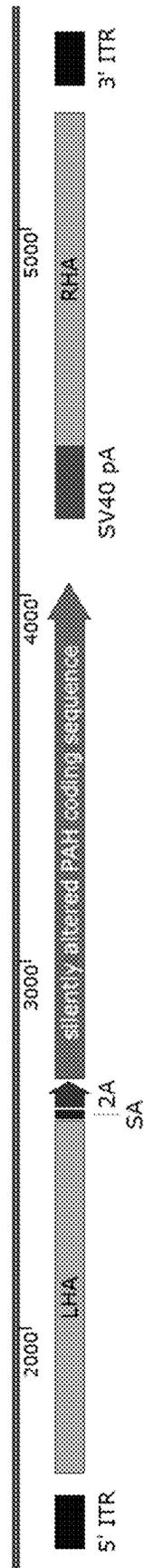


FIG. 2D

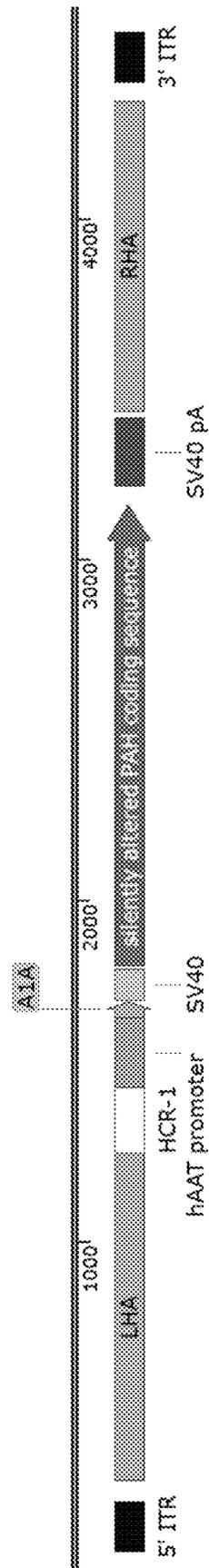


FIG. 3

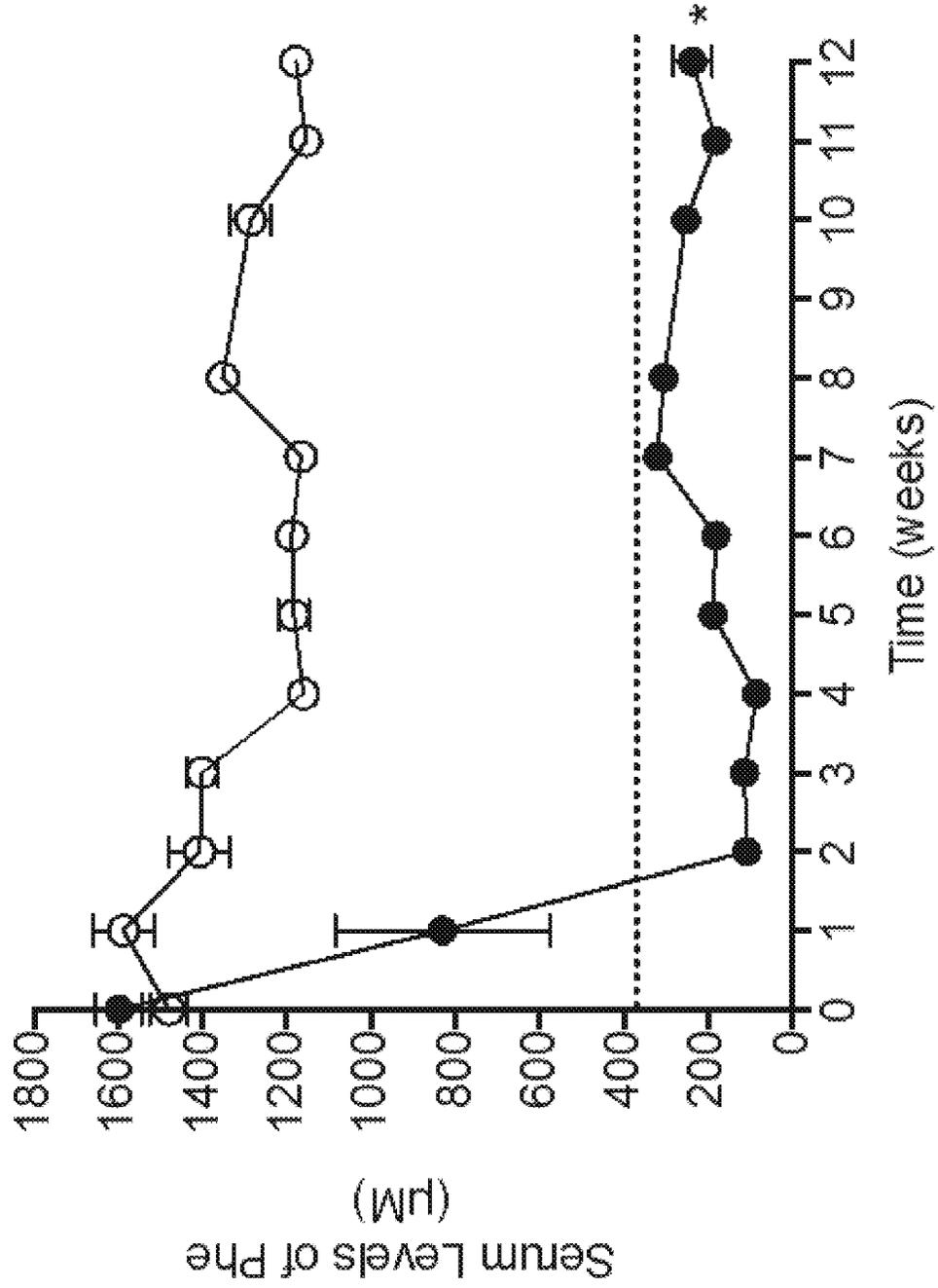


FIG. 4

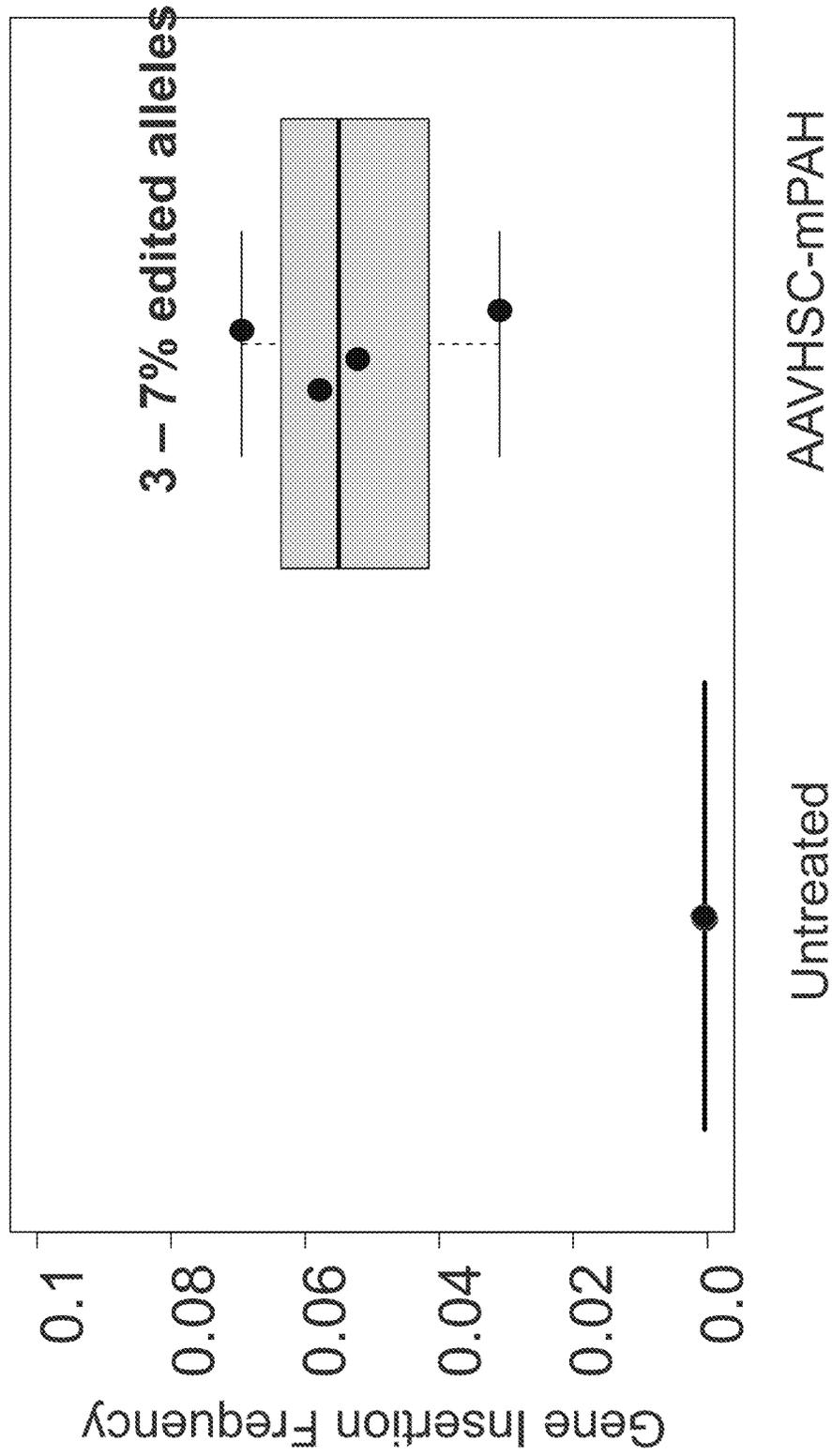


FIG. 5

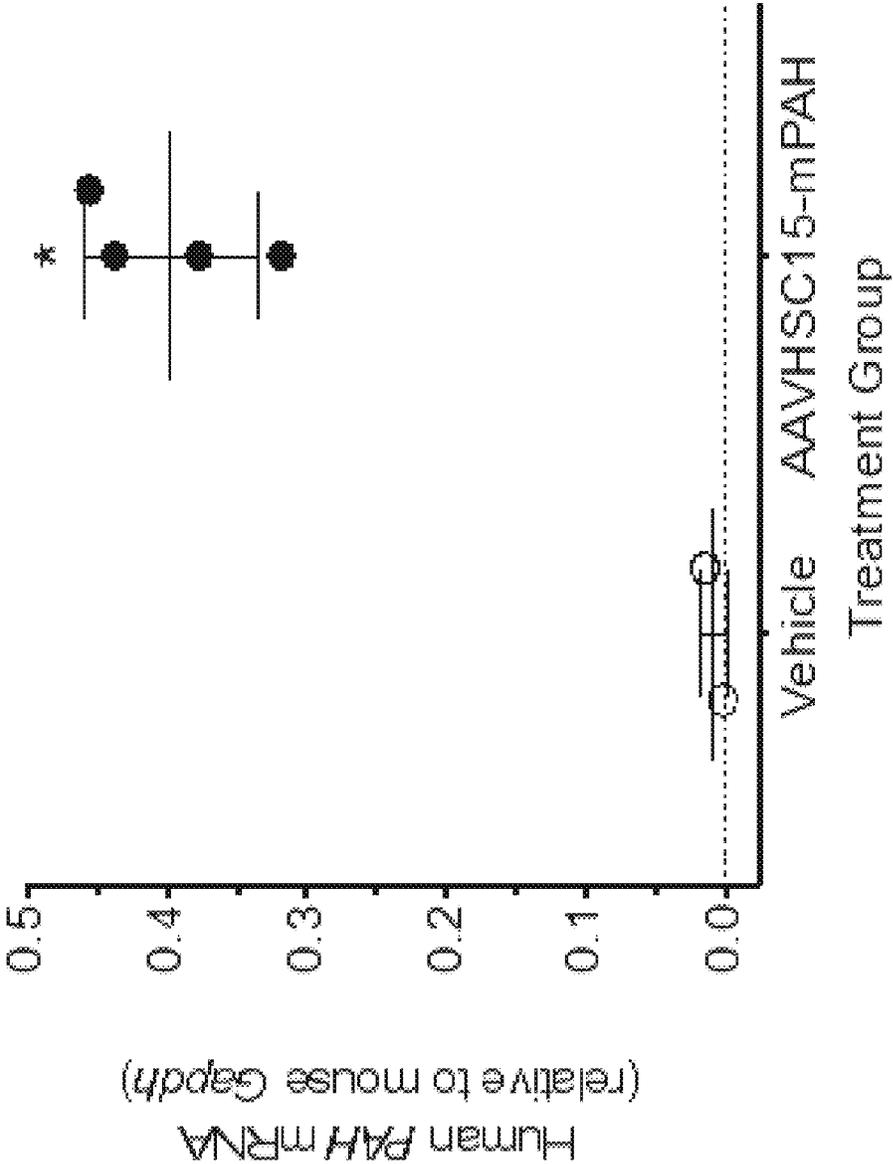


FIG. 6

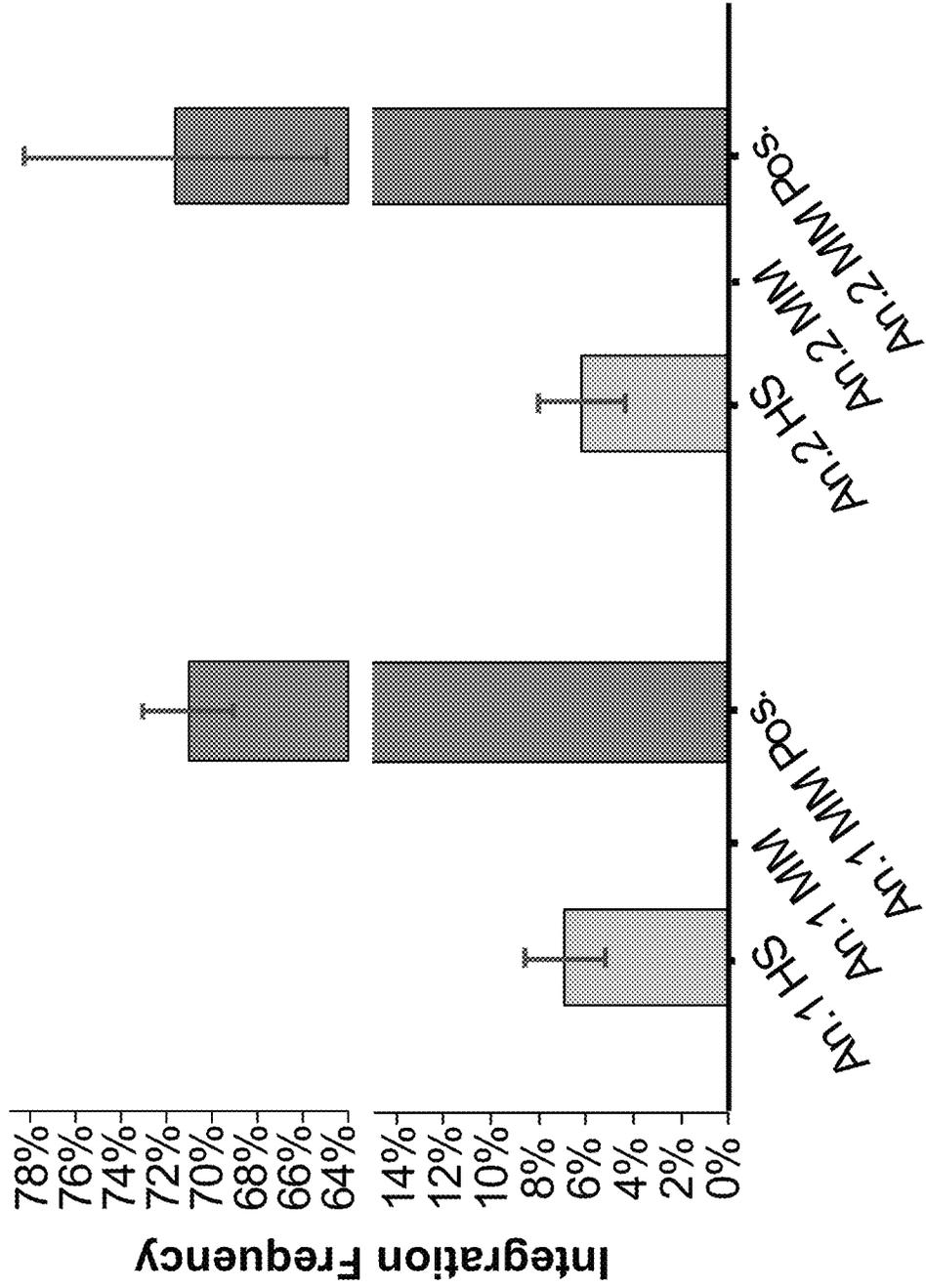


FIG. 7

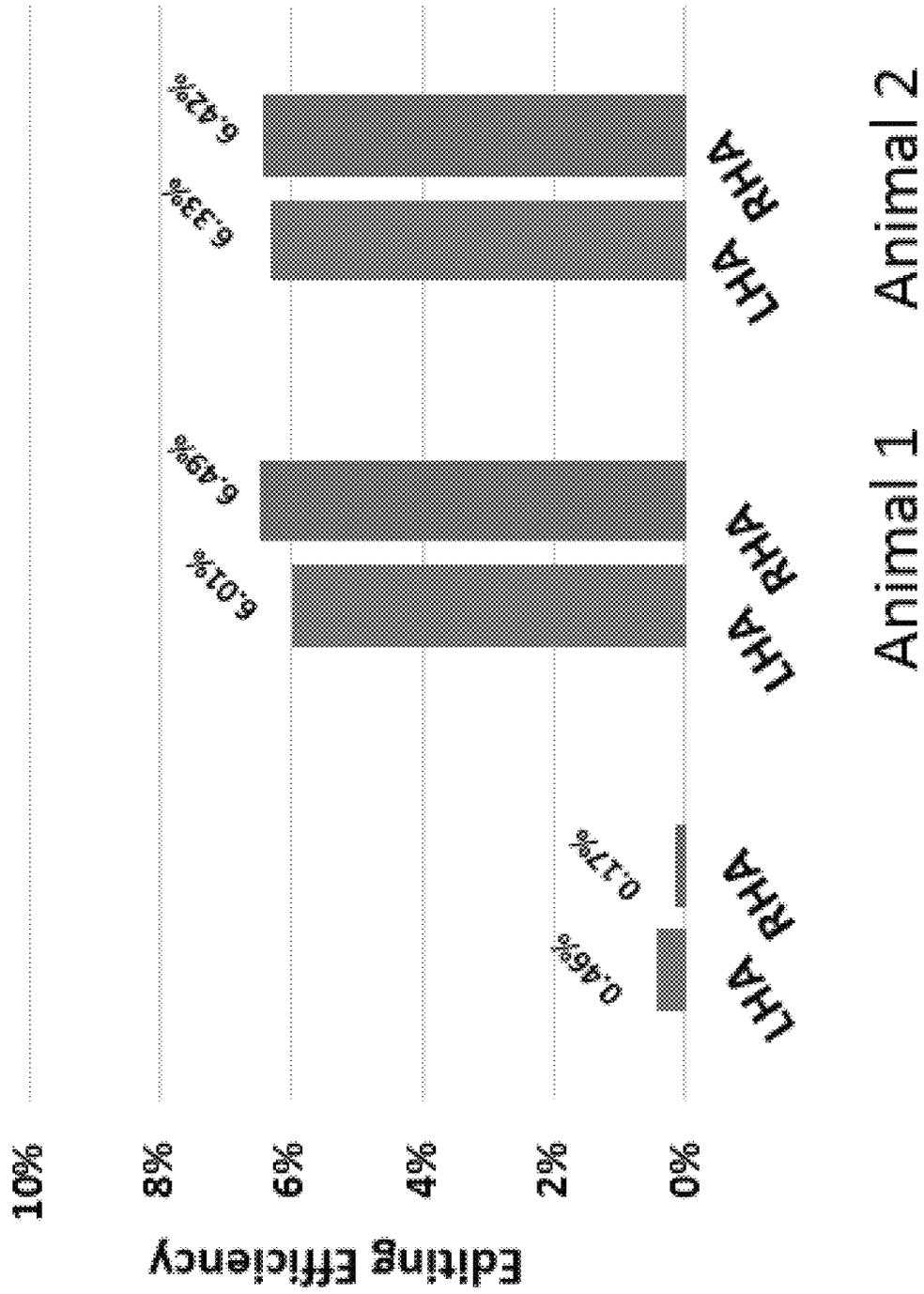


FIG. 8A

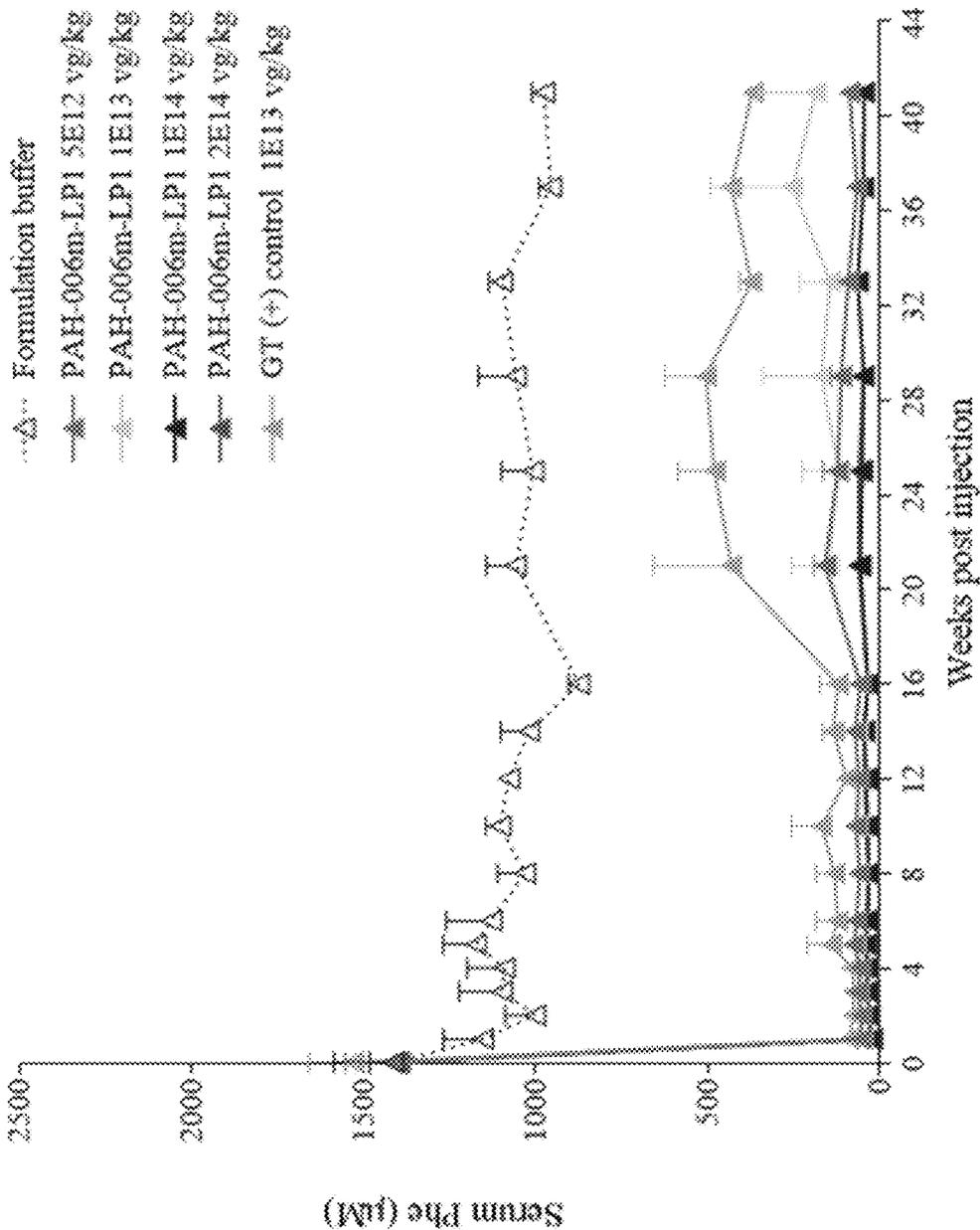


FIG. 8C

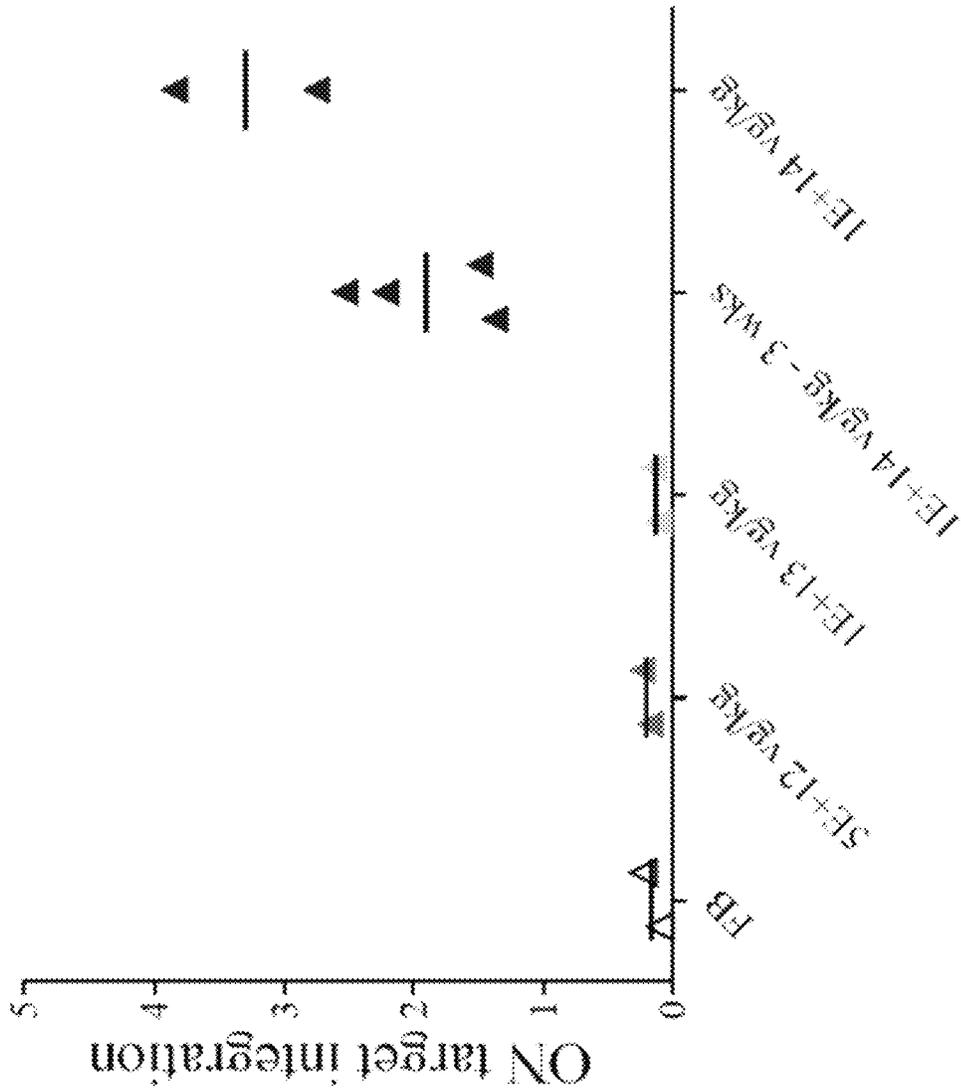


FIG. 9B

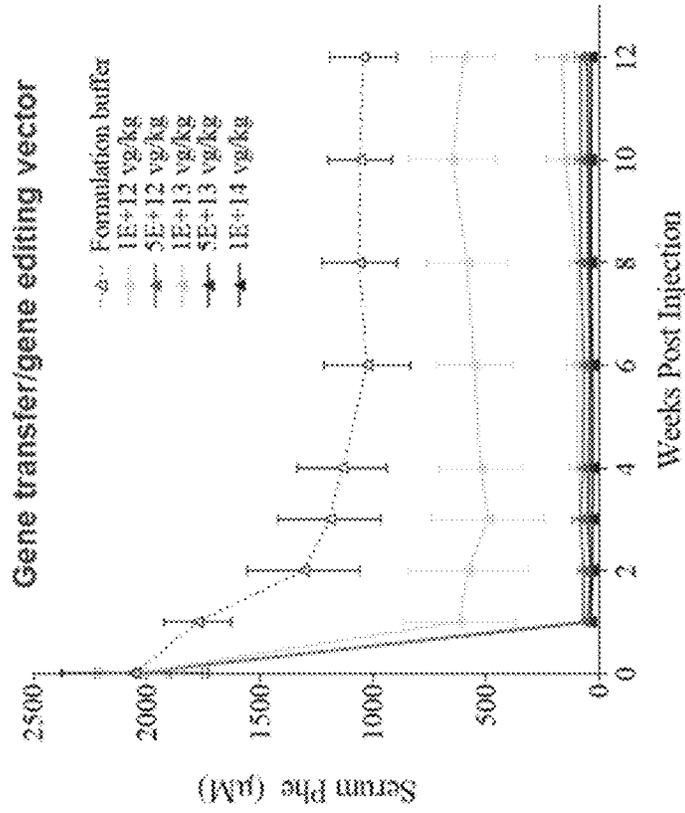


FIG. 9A

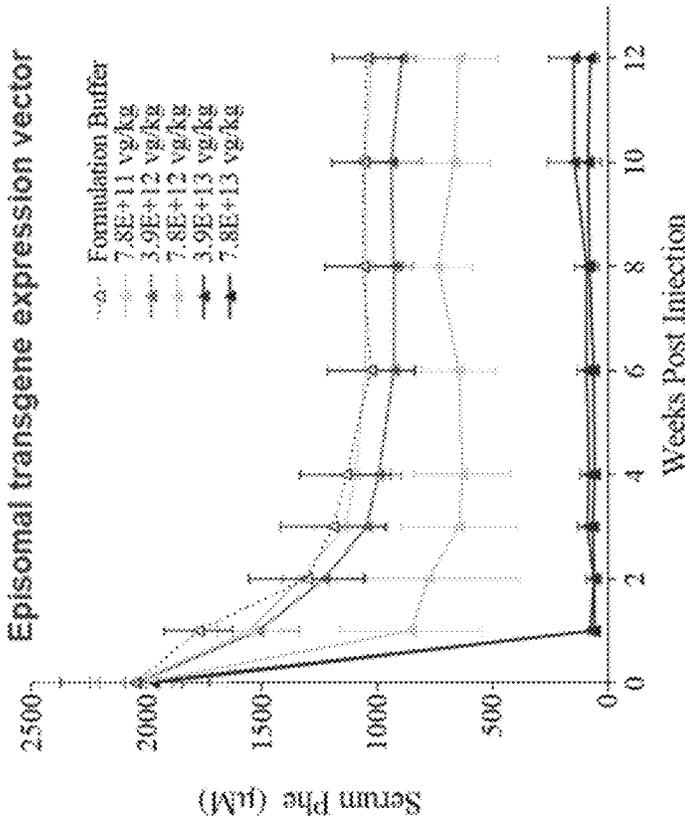


FIG. 9D

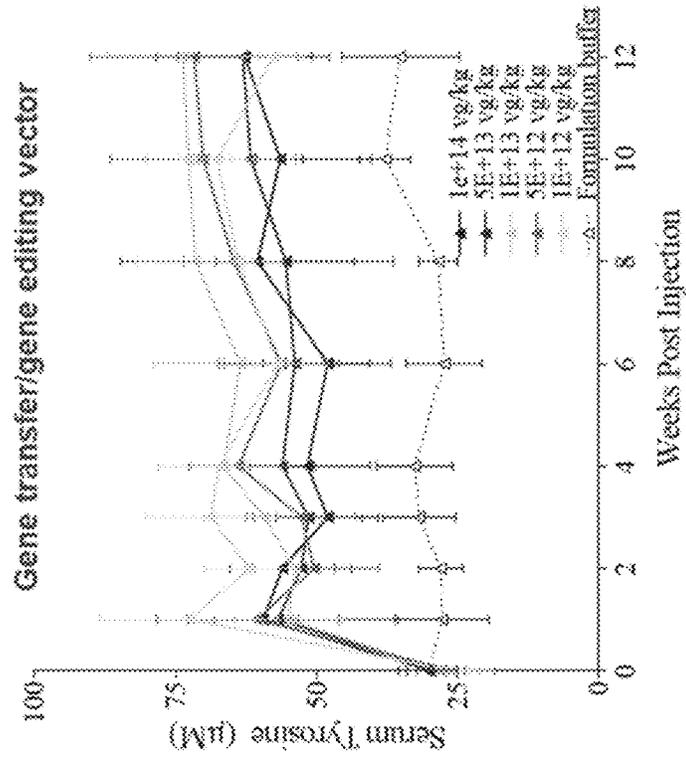


FIG. 9C

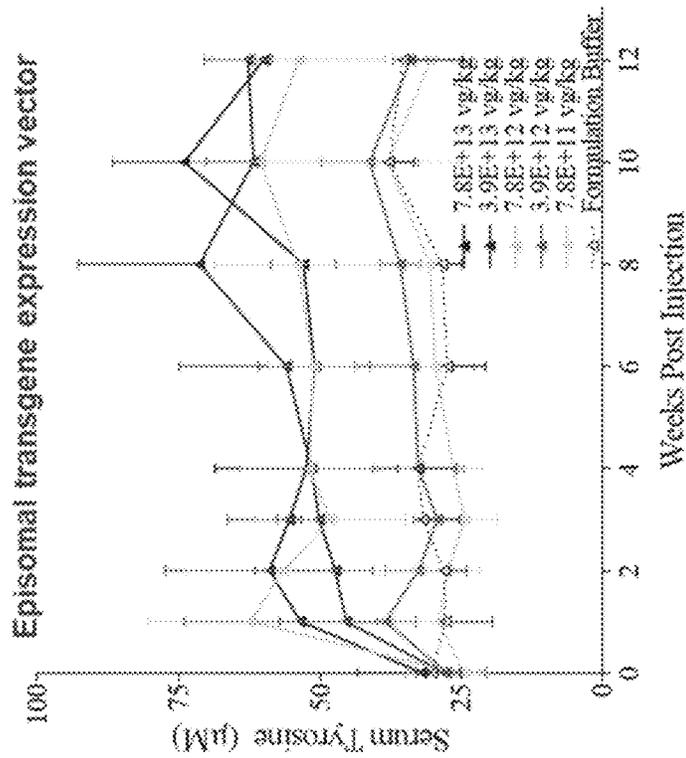


FIG. 9E

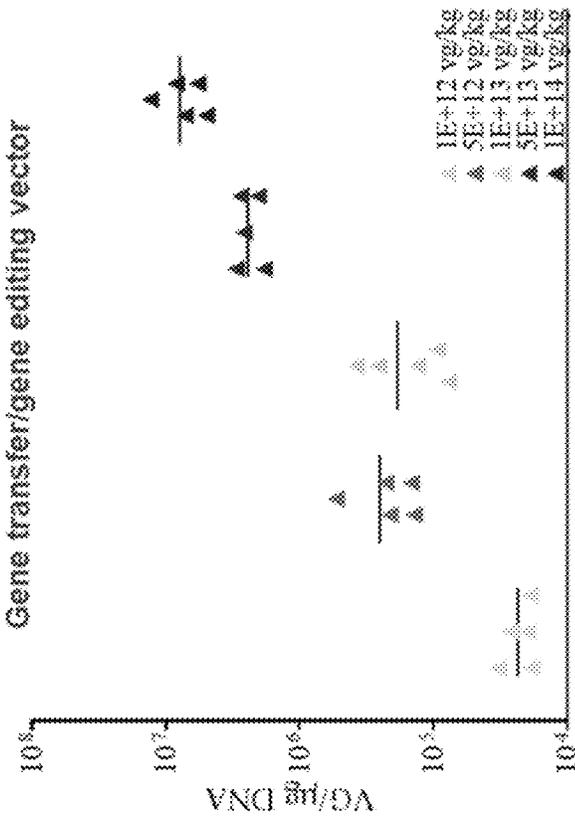


FIG. 9F

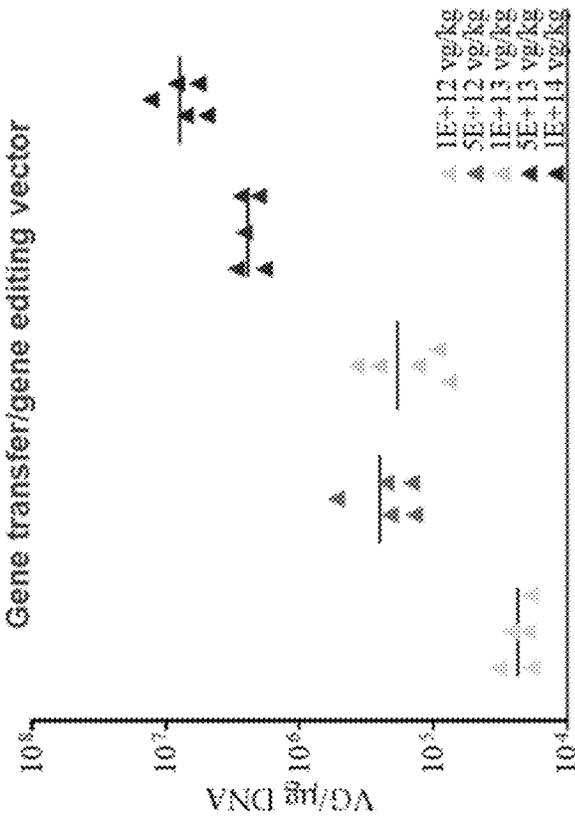


FIG. 9H

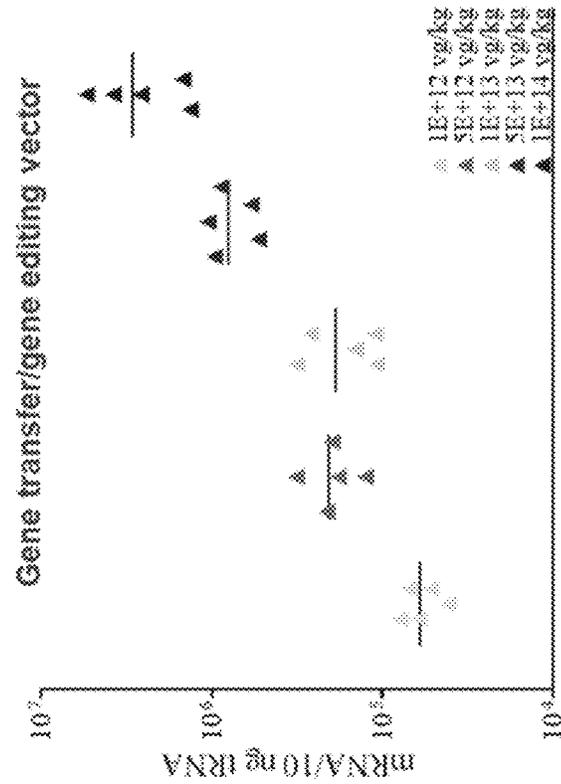


FIG. 9G

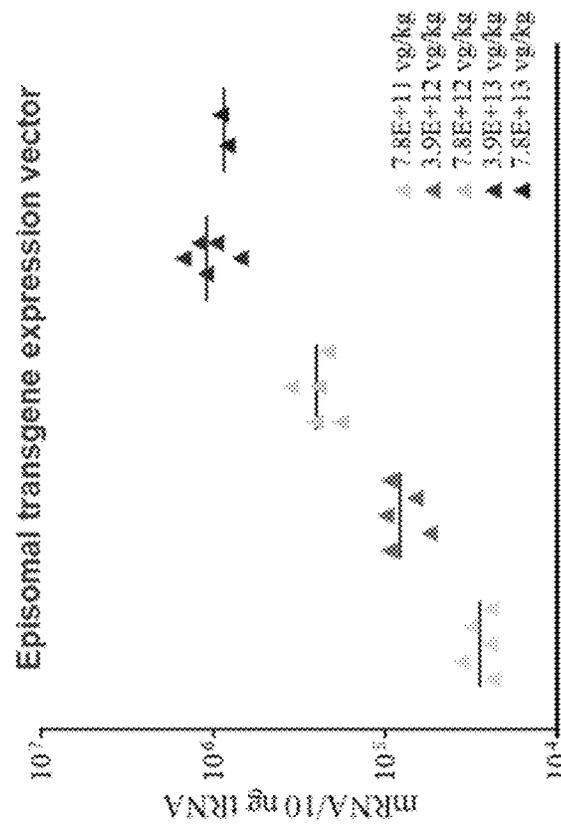


FIG. 9I

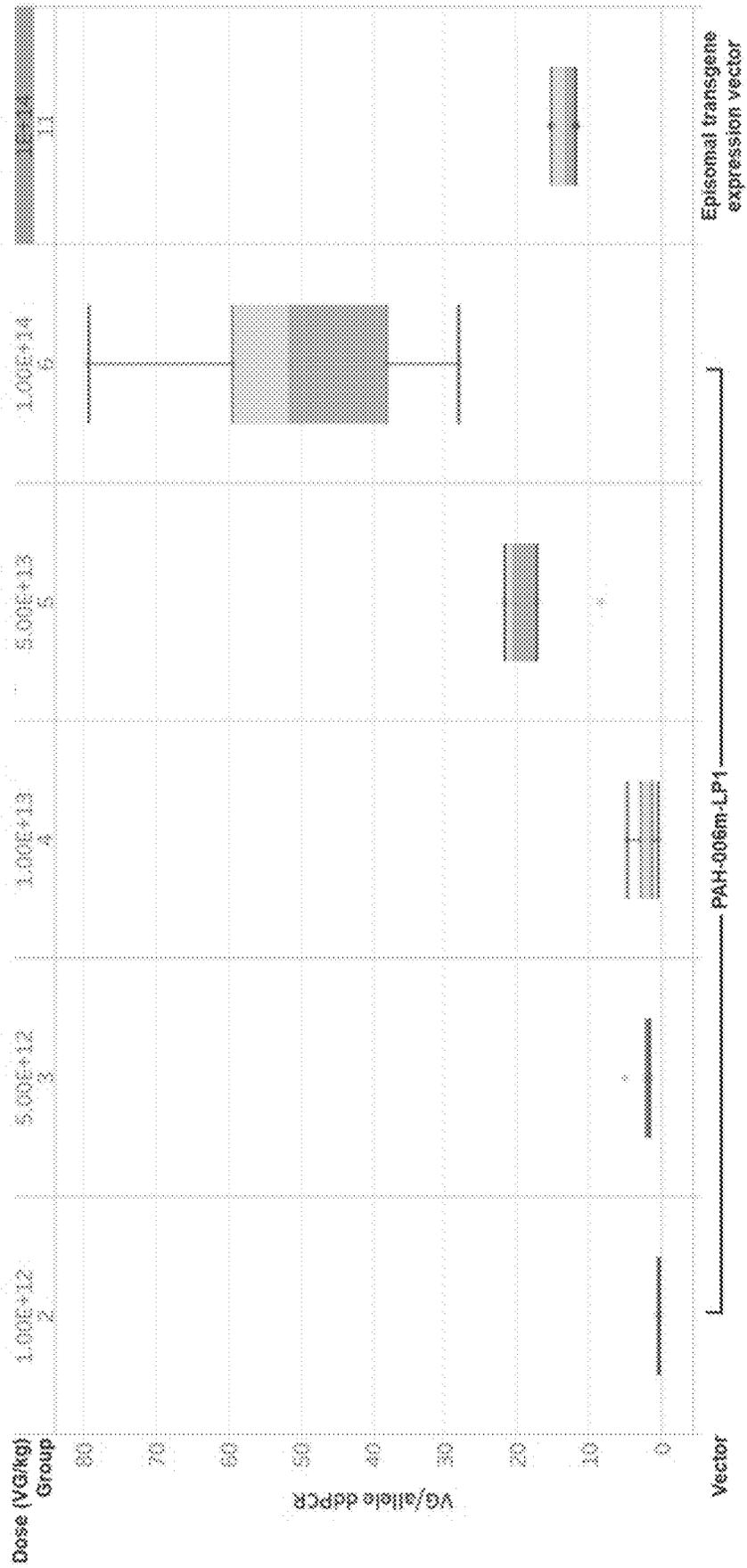


FIG. 9J

ON-Target Integration

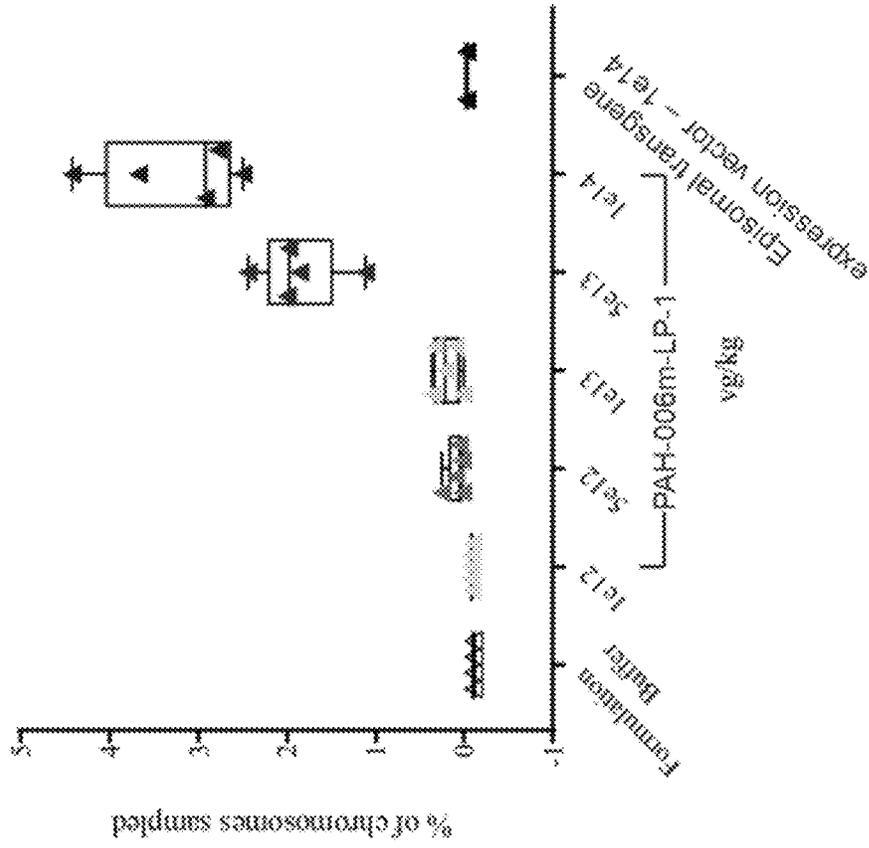


FIG. 9L

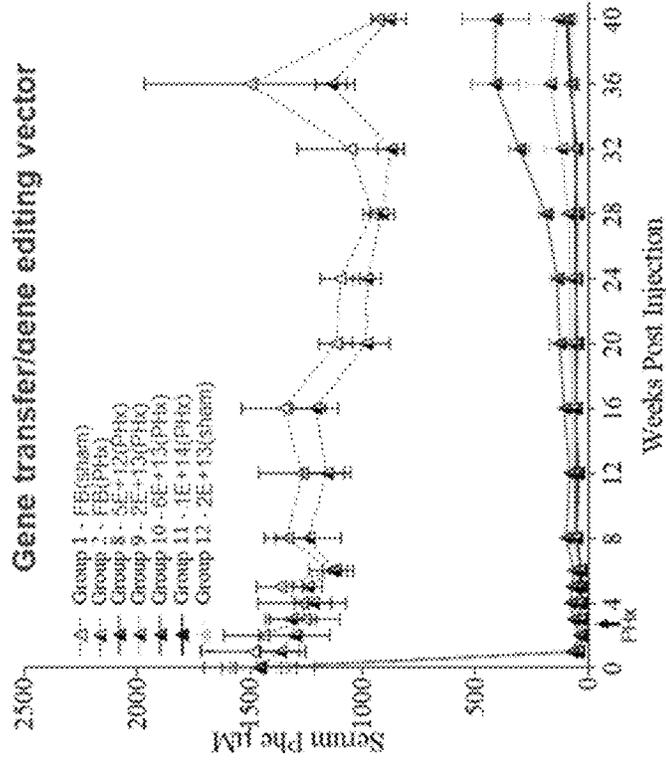


FIG. 9K

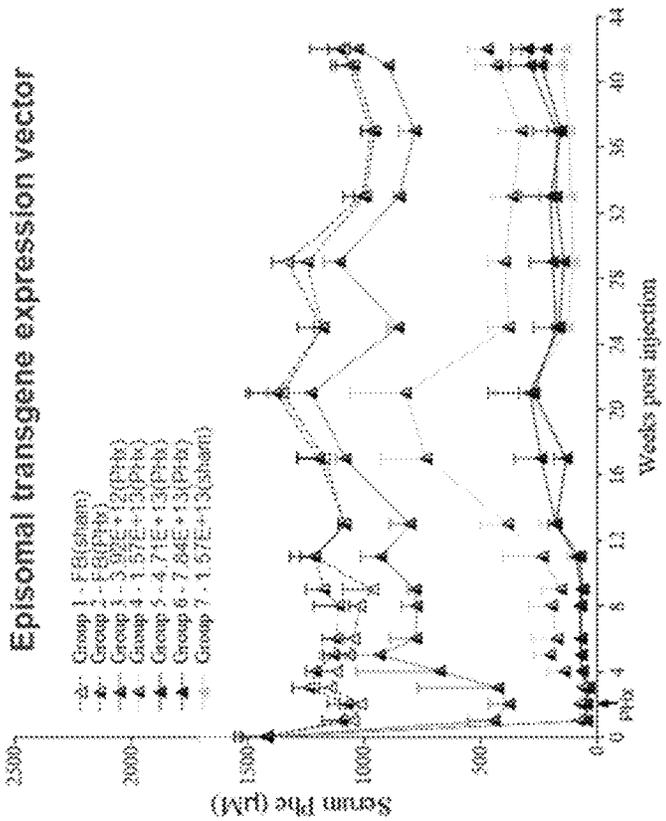


FIG. 10A

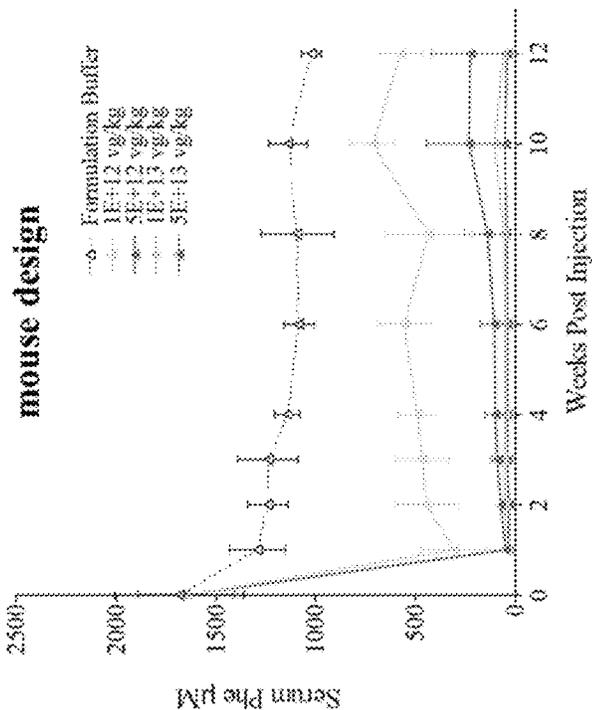


FIG. 10B

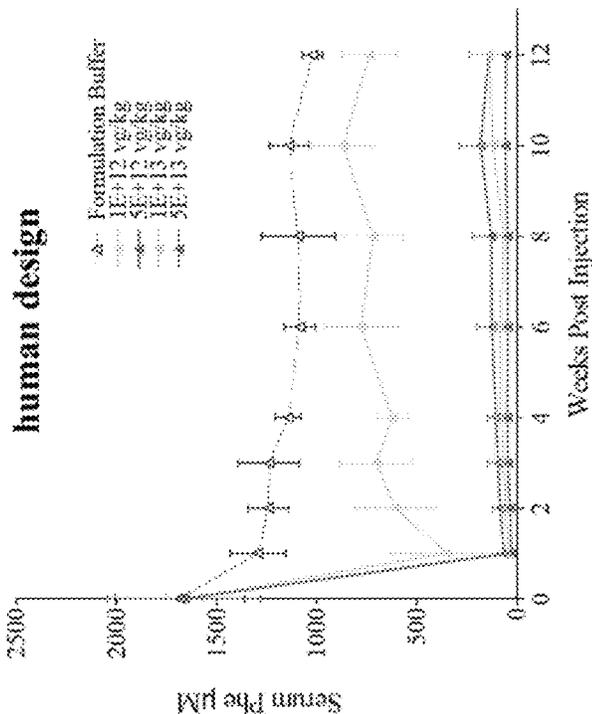


FIG. 10D

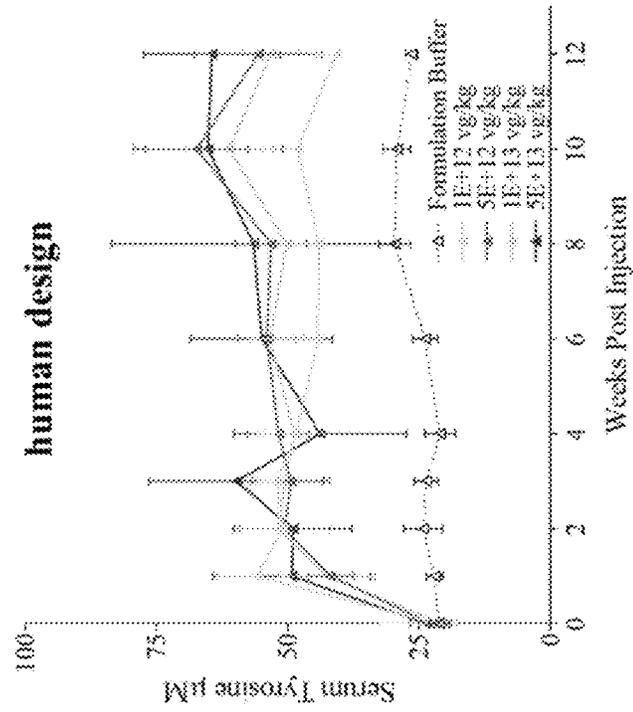


FIG. 10C

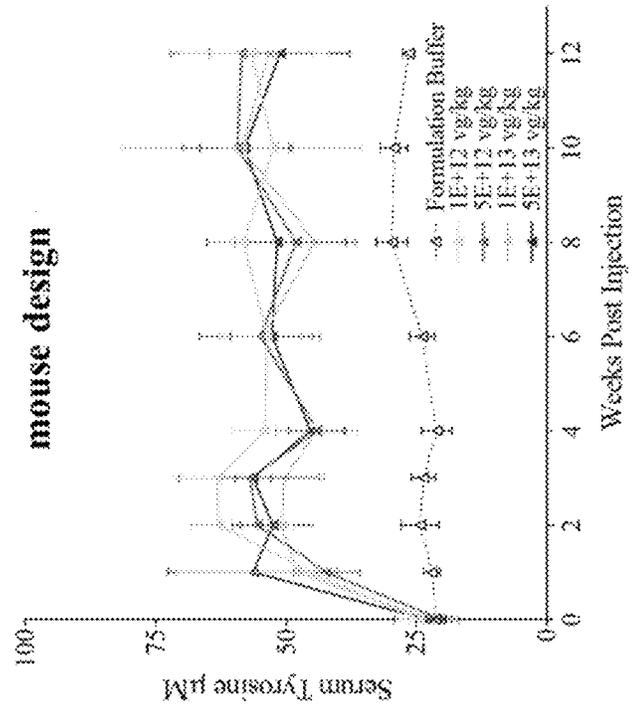


FIG. 10E

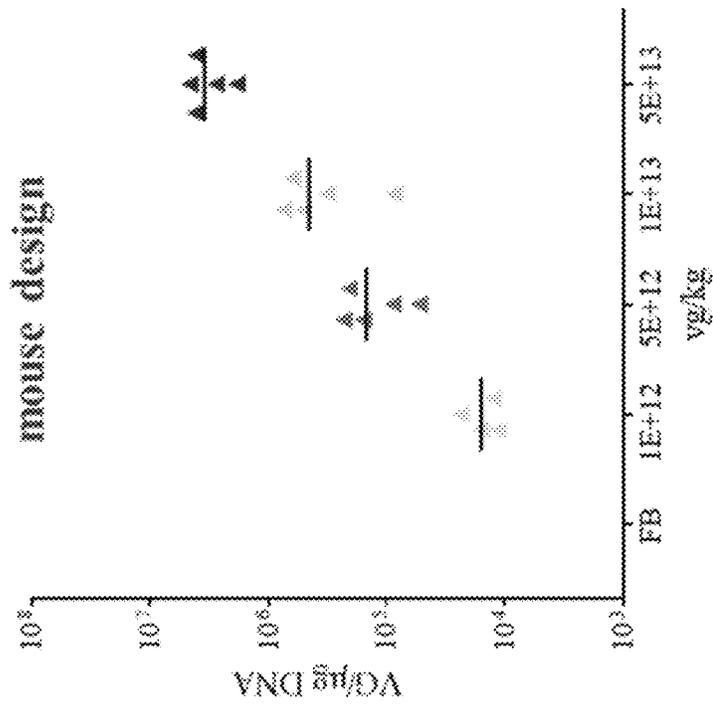


FIG. 10F

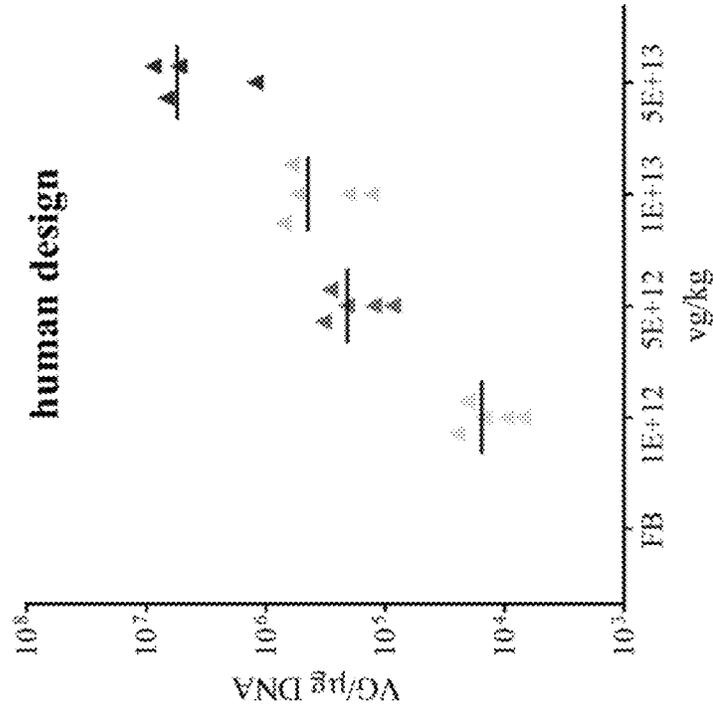


FIG. 10H

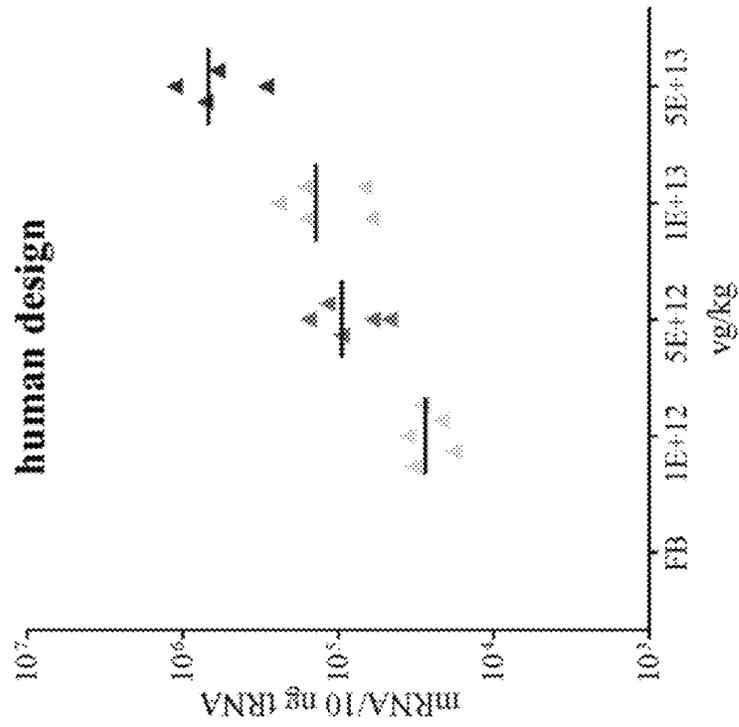


FIG. 10G

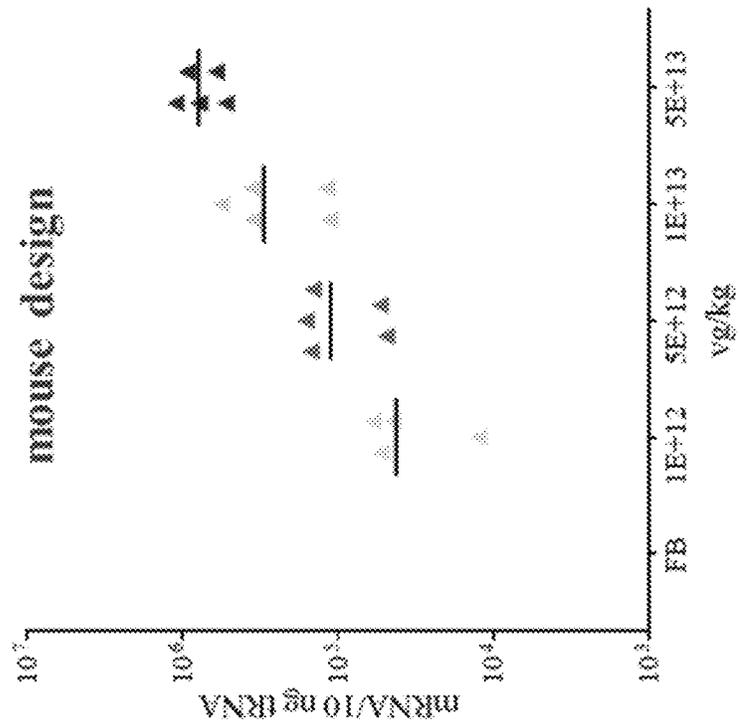


FIG. 10J

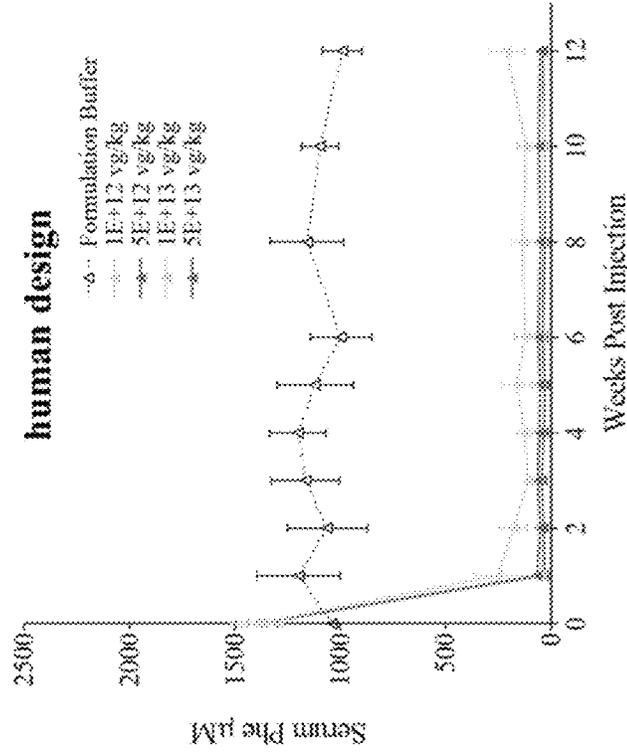


FIG. 10I

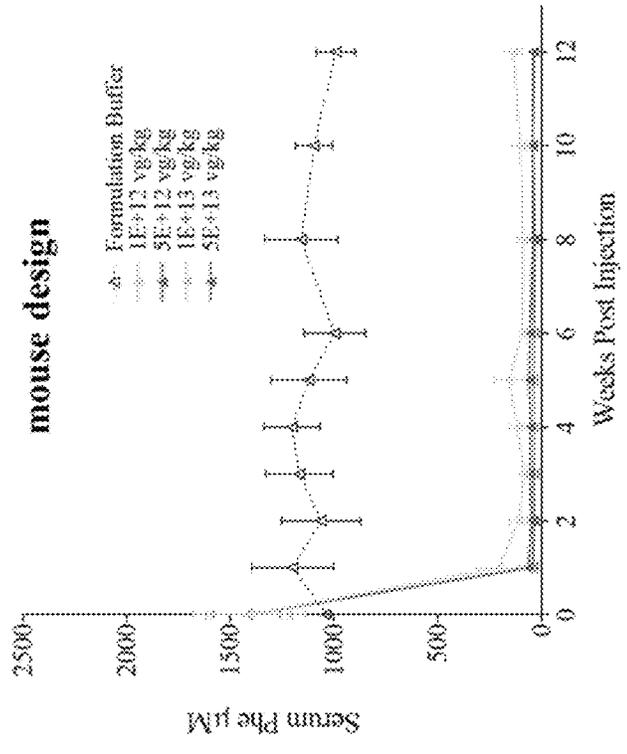


FIG. 10L

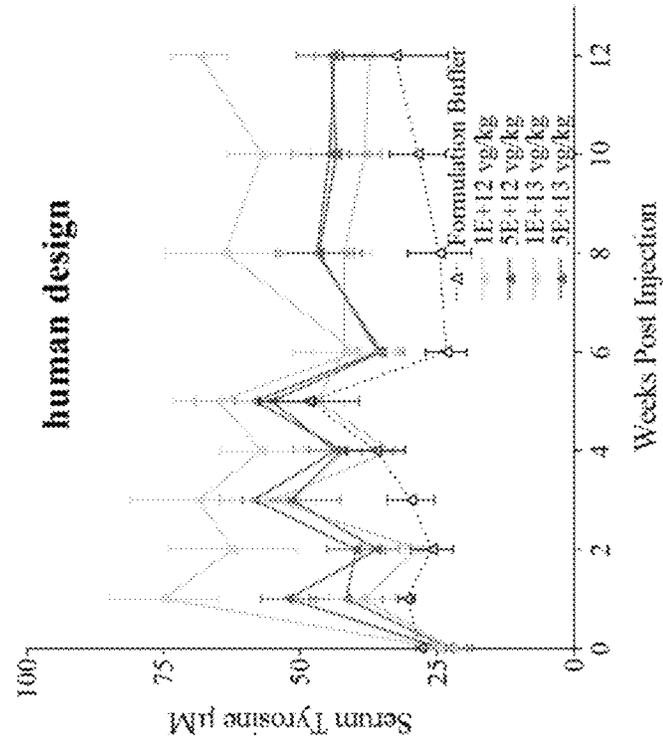


FIG. 10K

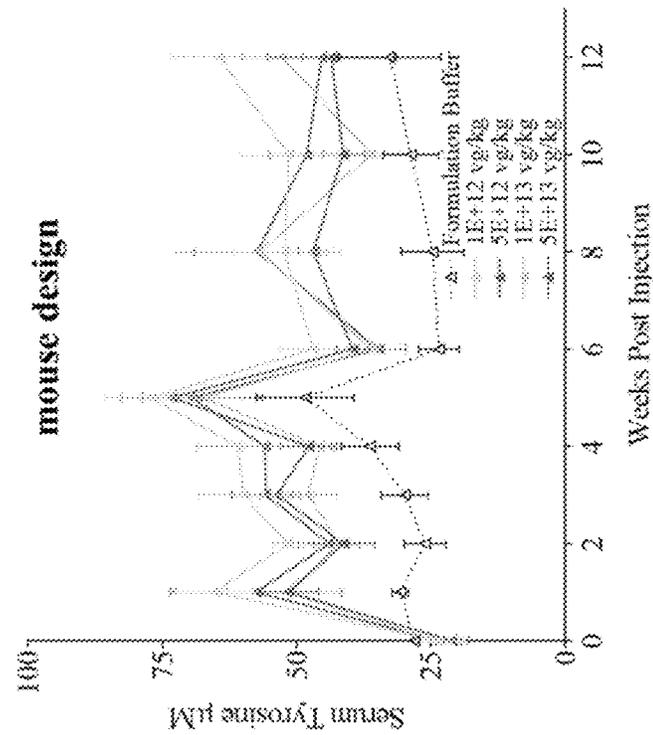


FIG. 10N

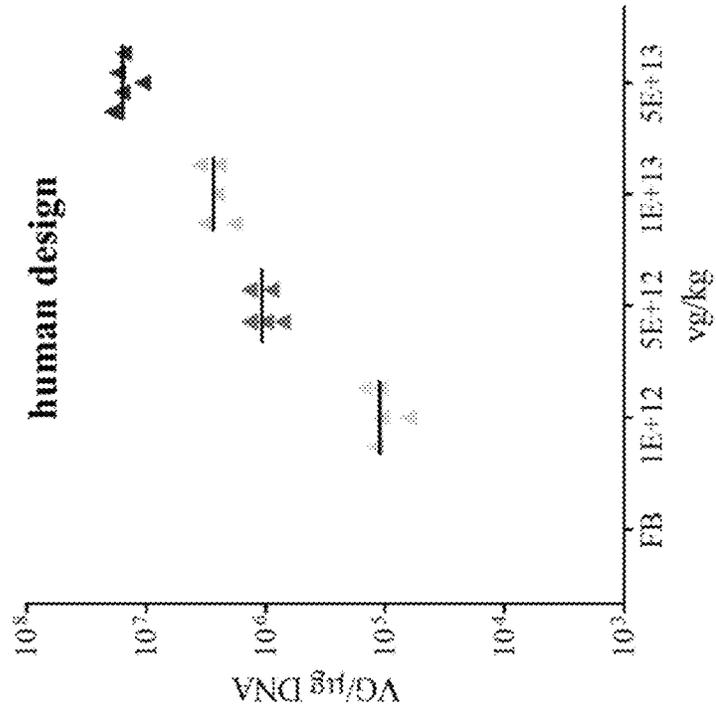


FIG. 10M

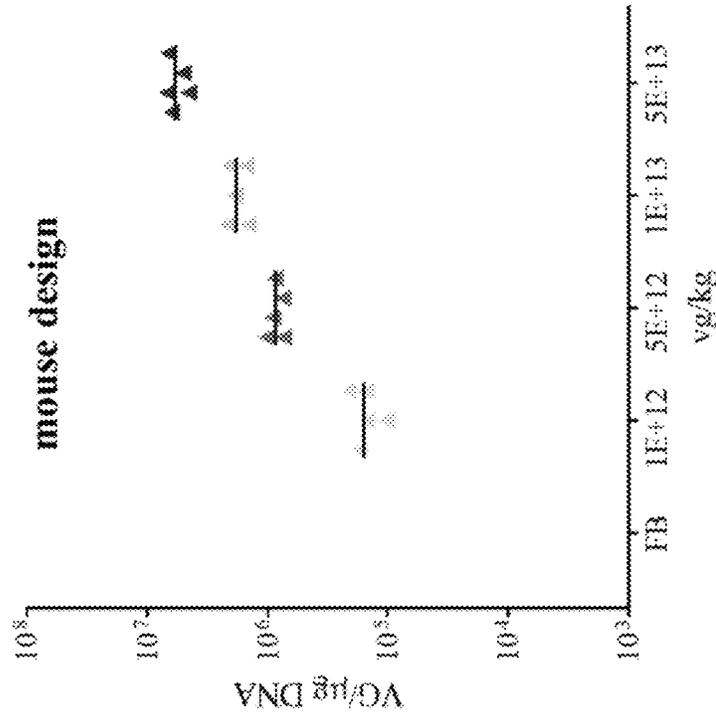


FIG. 10P

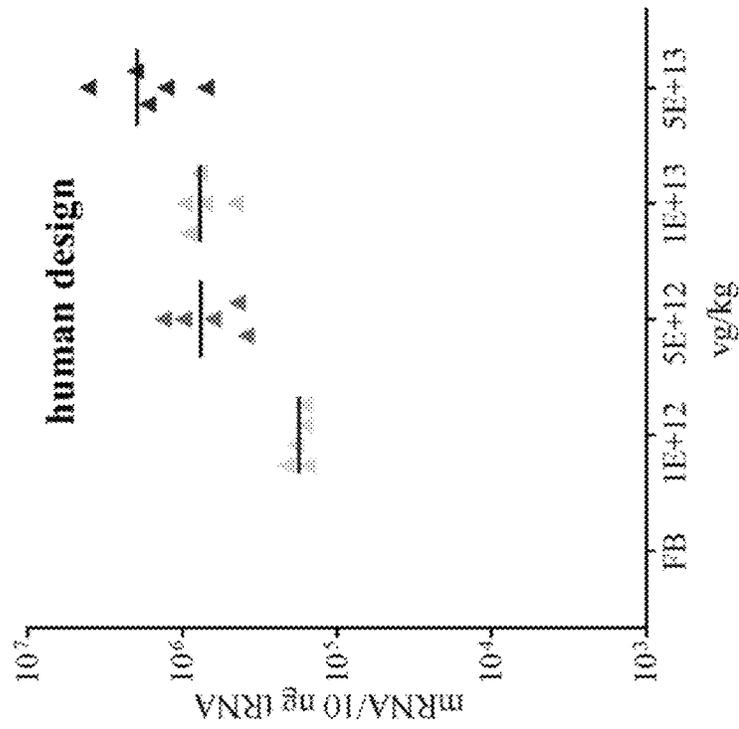


FIG. 10O

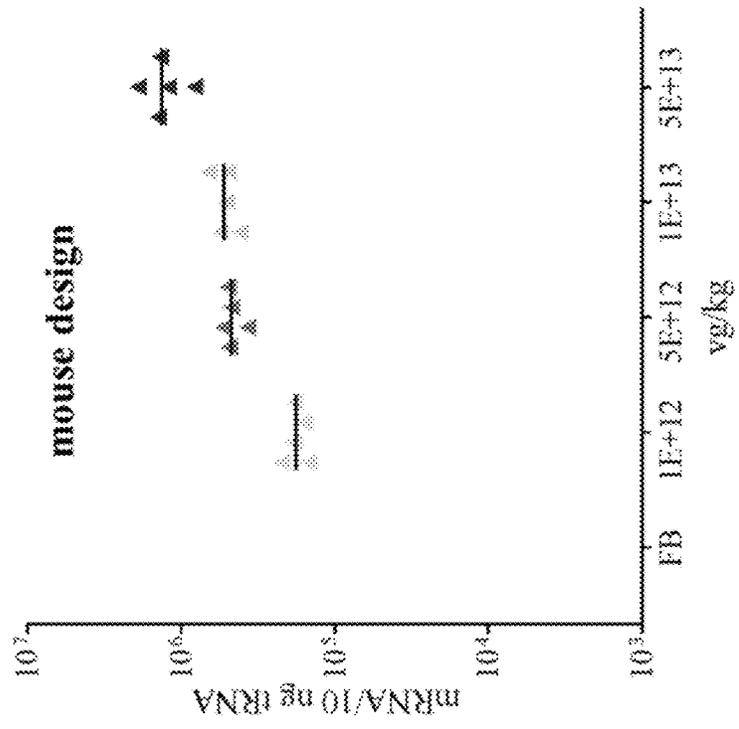


FIG. 11B

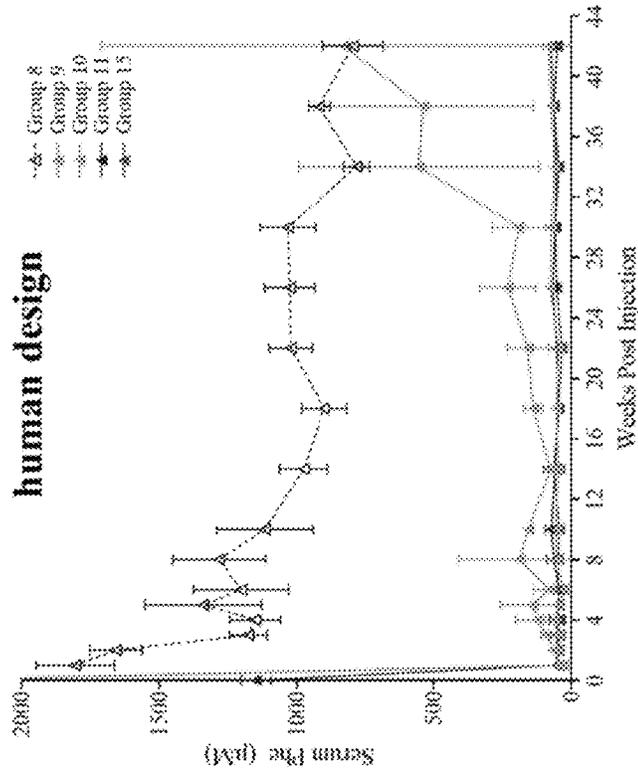


FIG. 11A

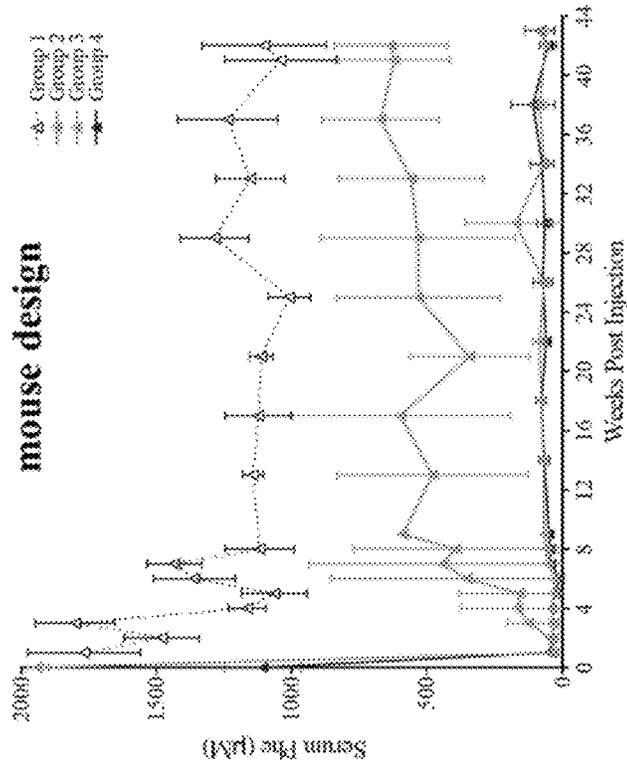


FIG. 11D

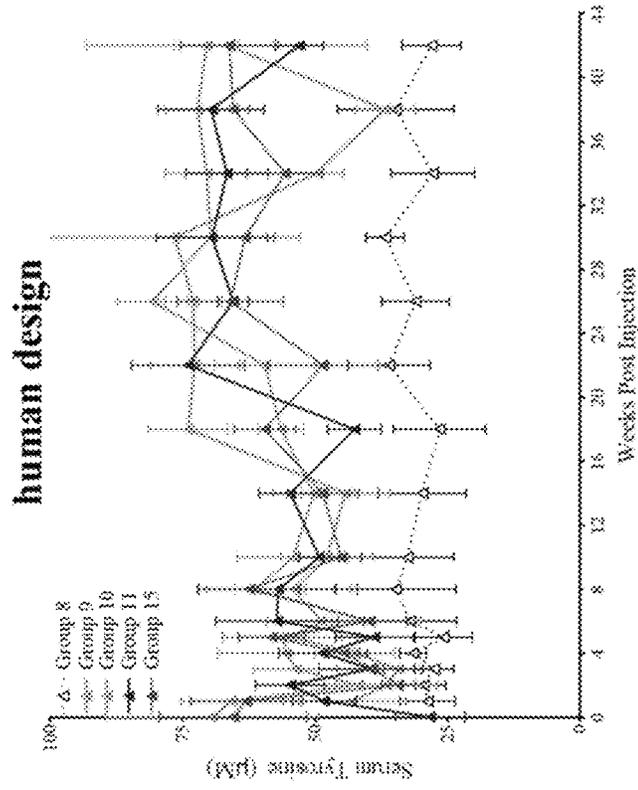


FIG. 11C

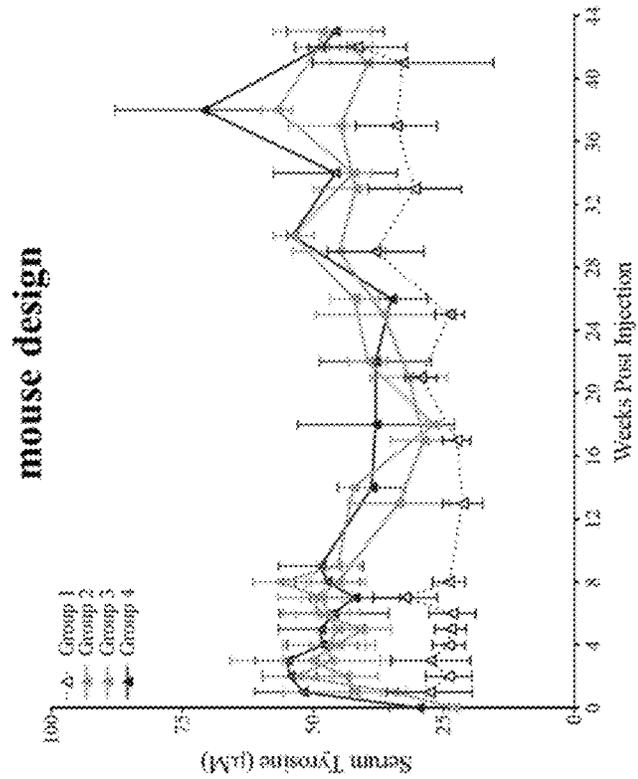


FIG. 11F

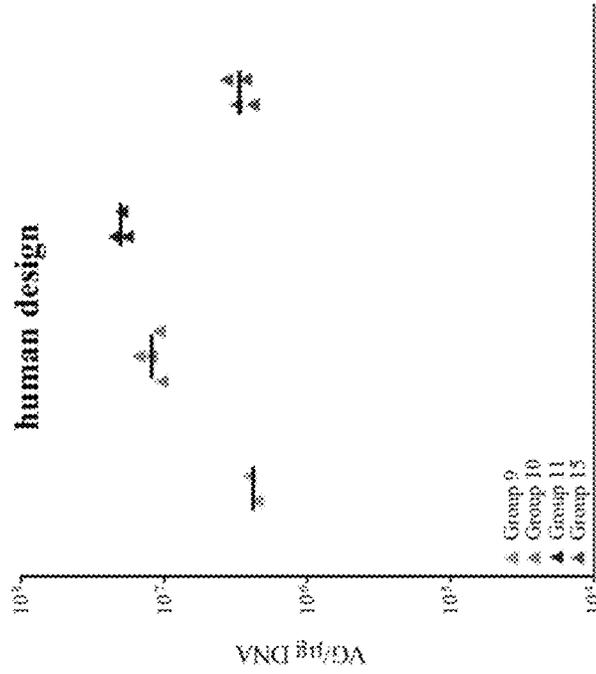


FIG. 11E

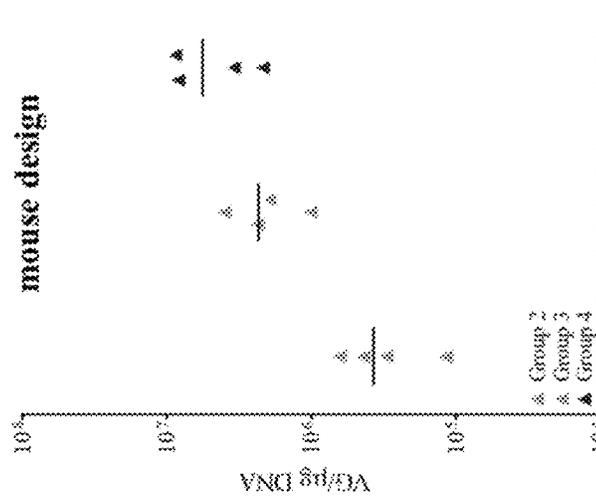


FIG. 11H

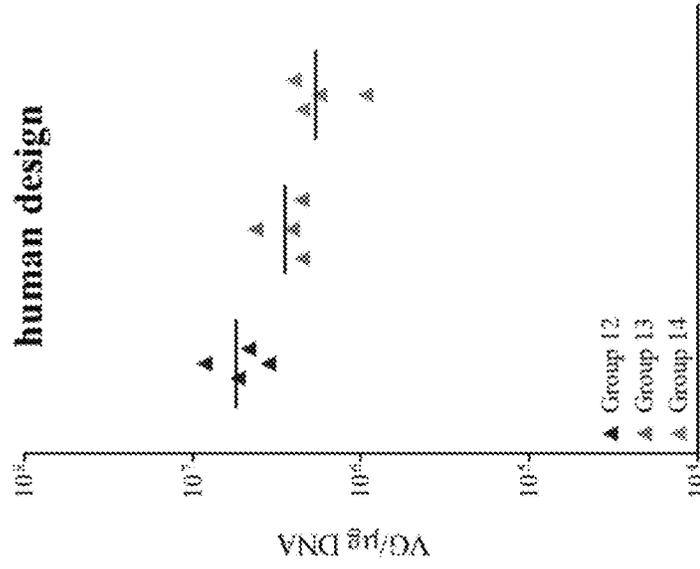


FIG. 11G

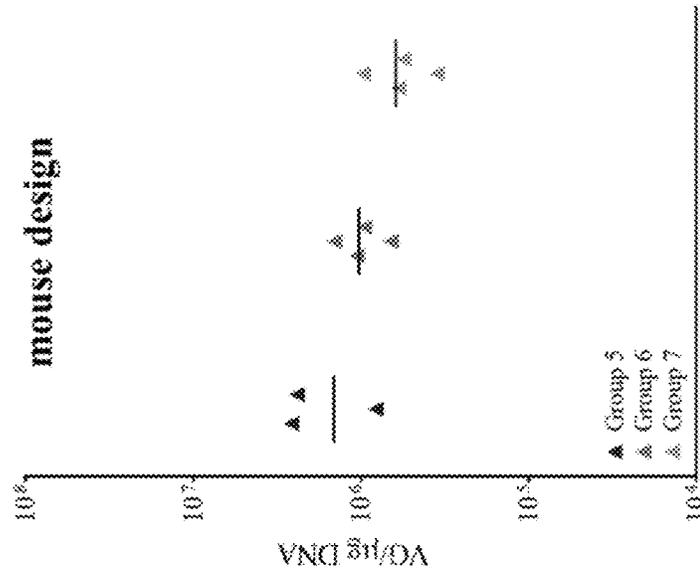


FIG. 11J

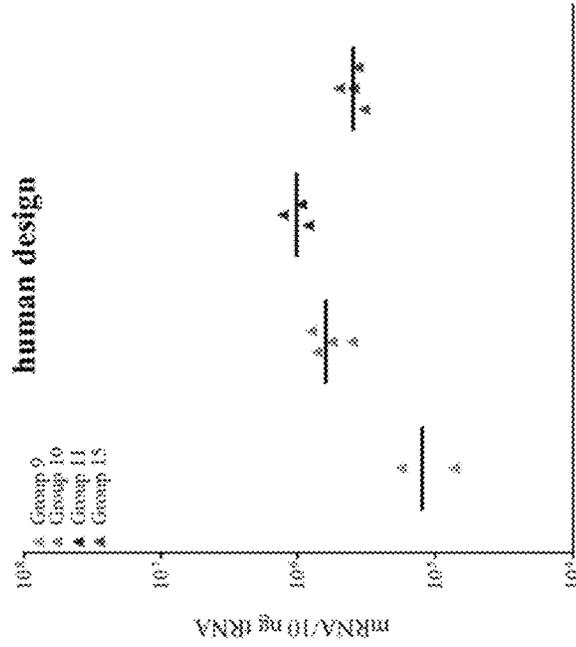


FIG. 11I

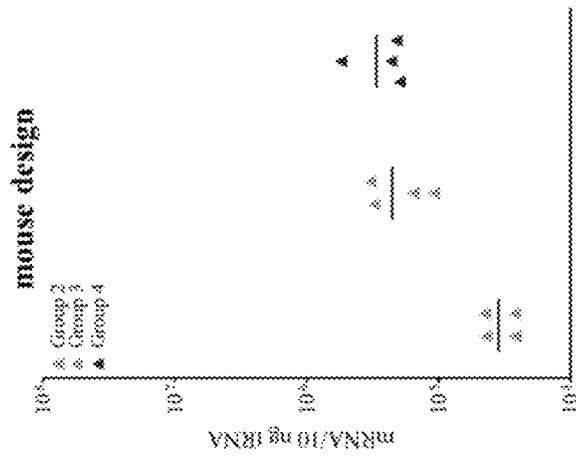


FIG. 11K

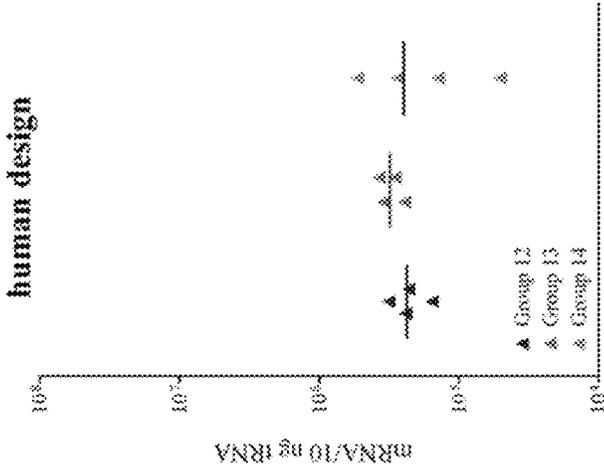


FIG. 12A

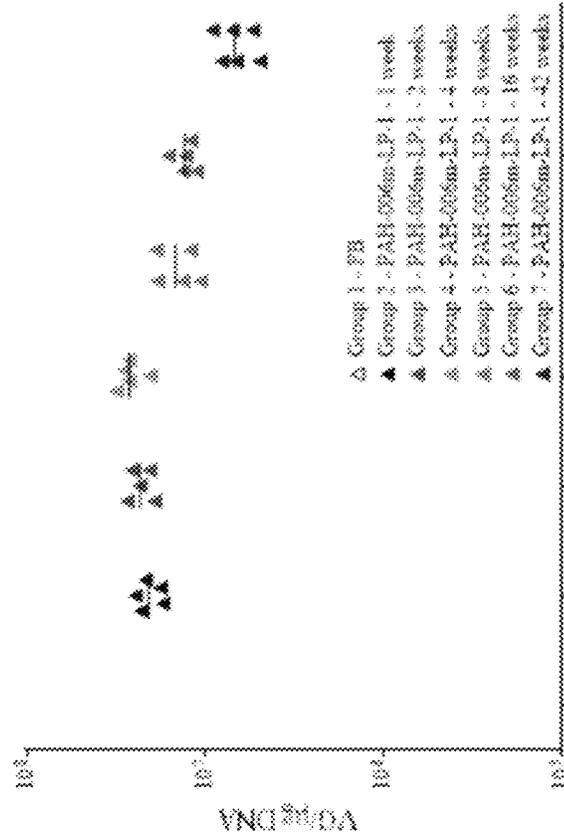


FIG. 12B

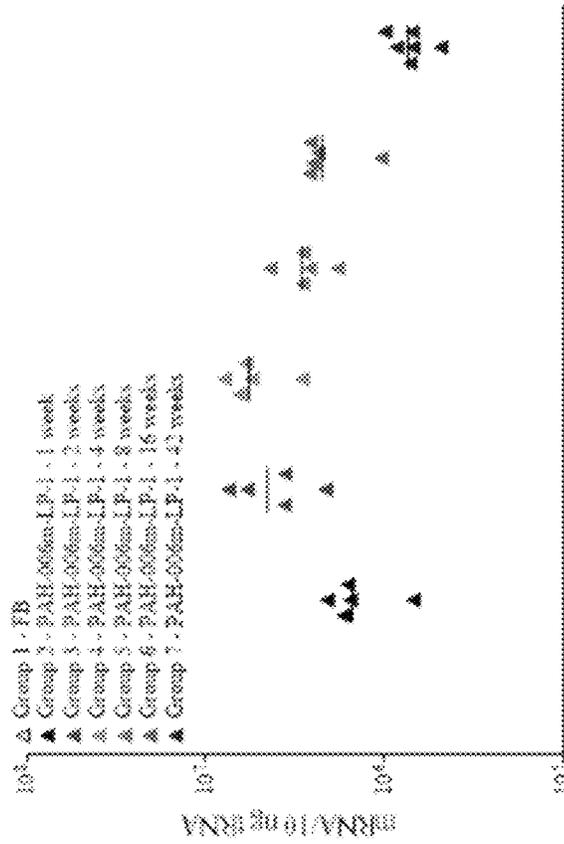


FIG. 12C

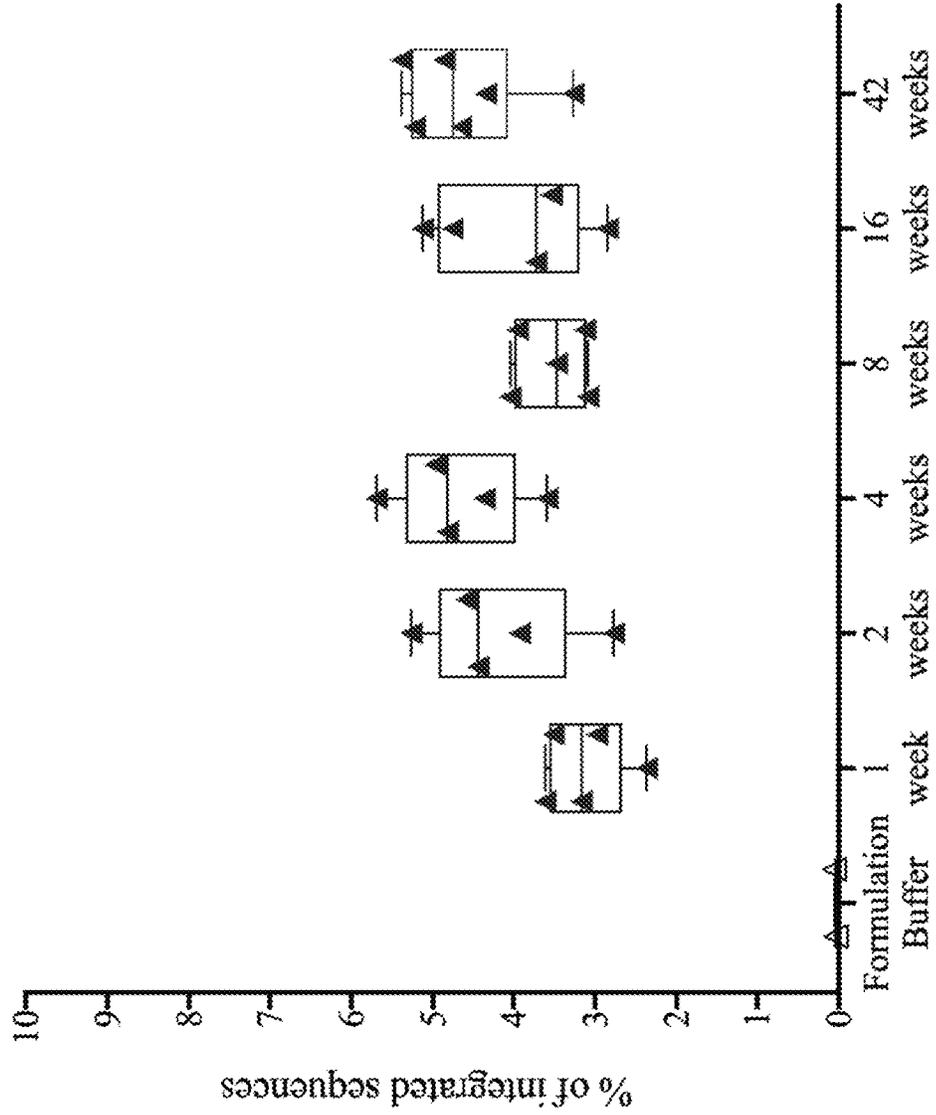


FIG. 12D

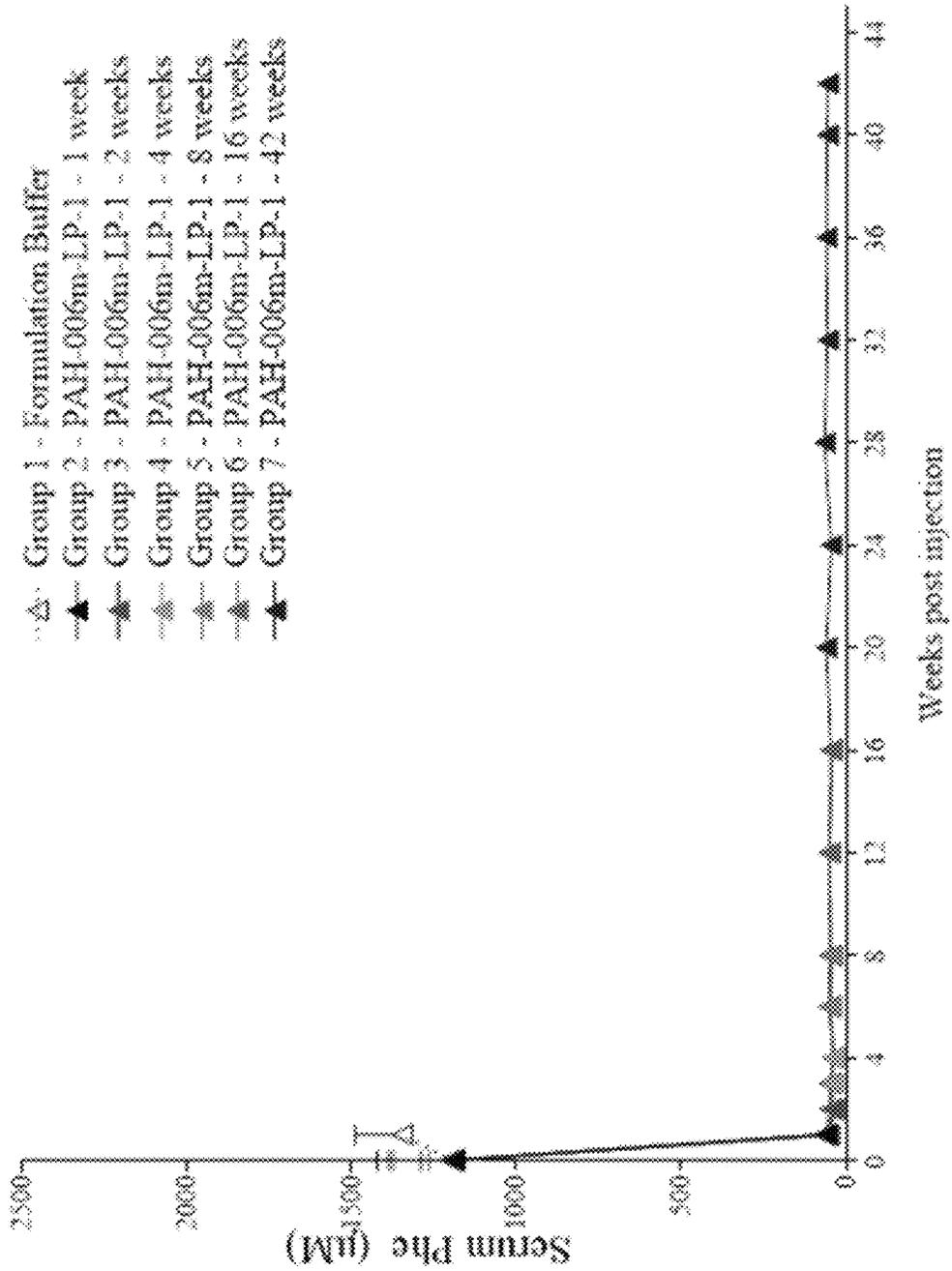


FIG. 12E

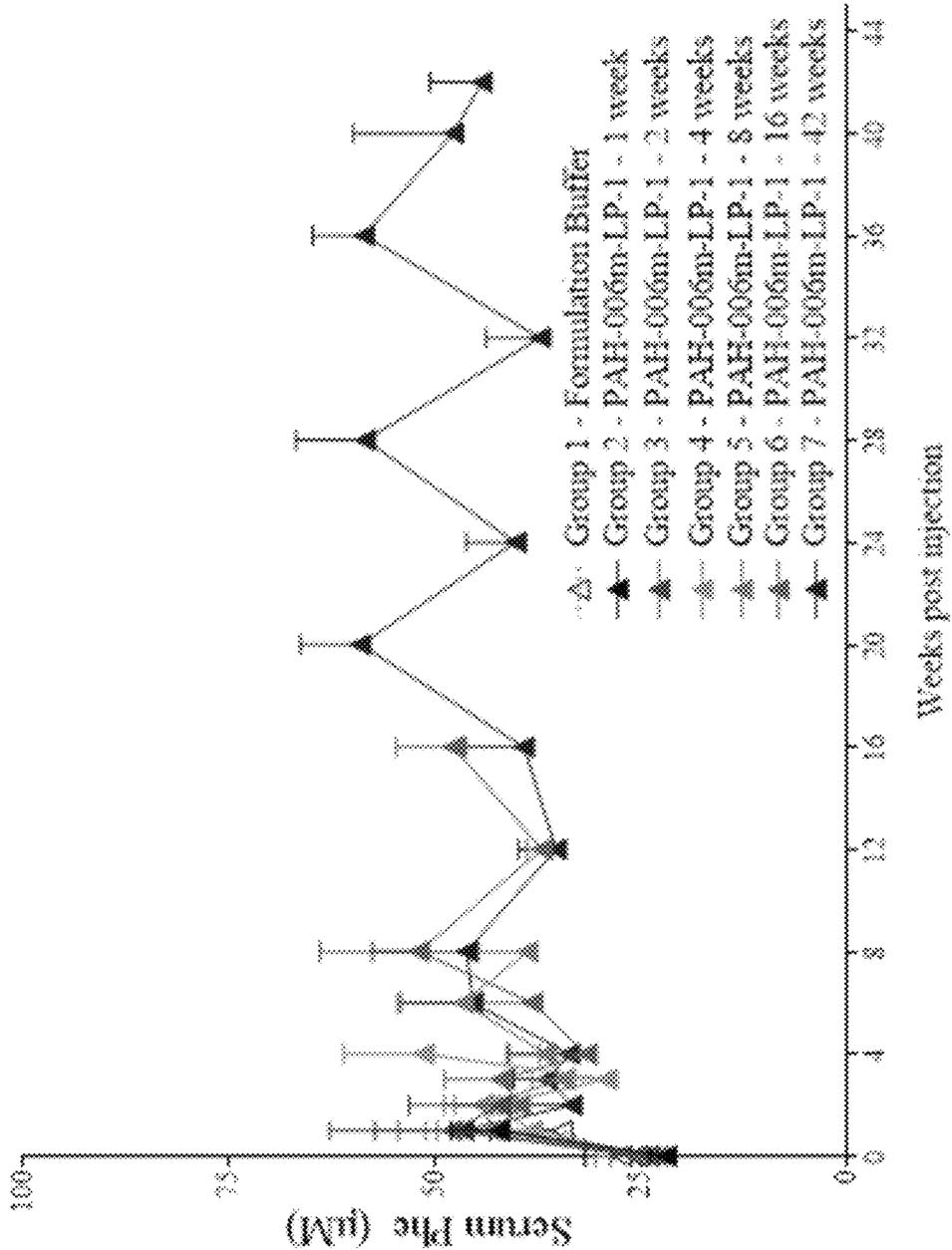


FIG. 13B

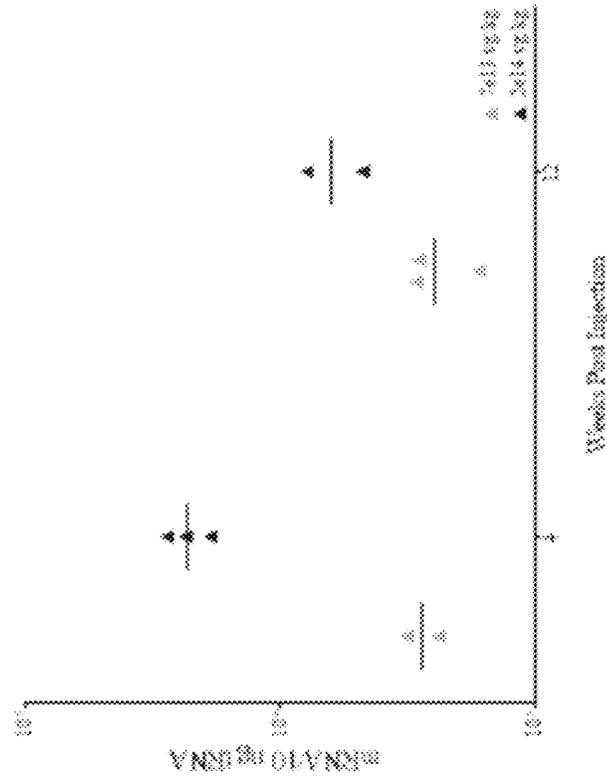


FIG. 13A

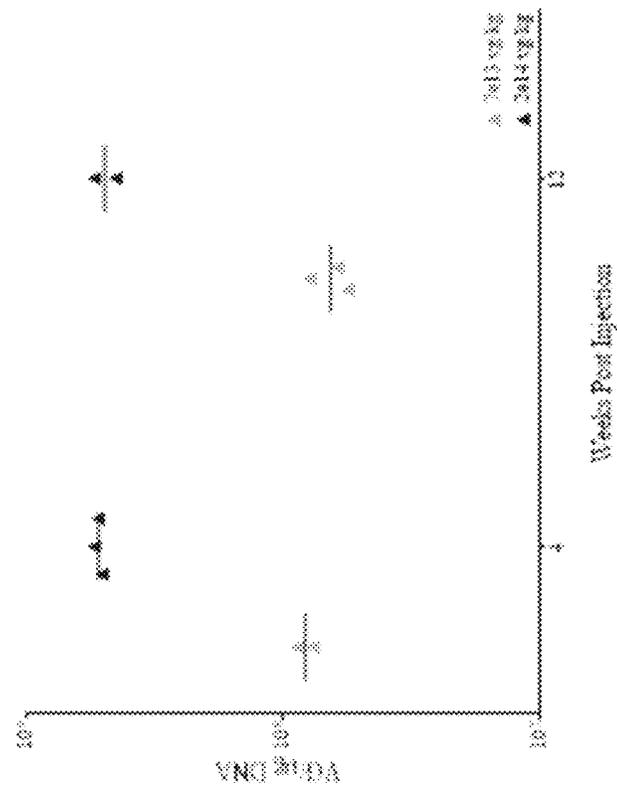


FIG. 13C

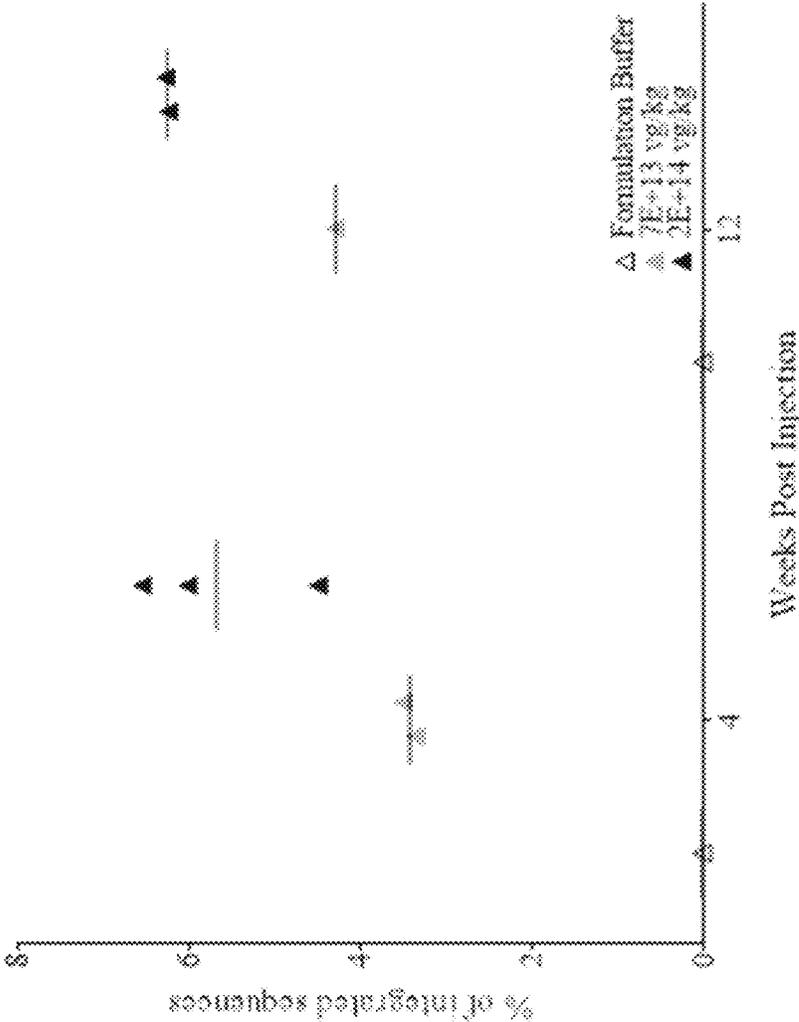


FIG. 14B

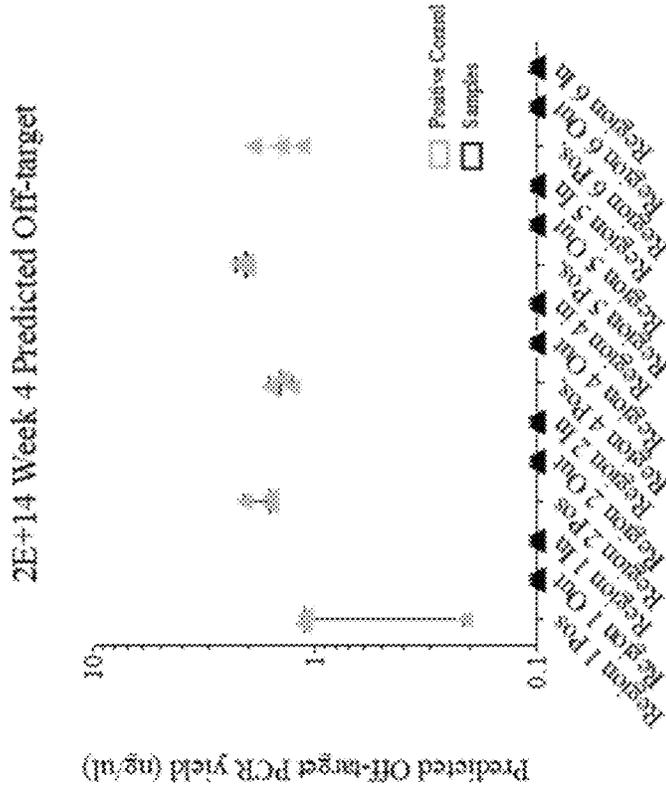
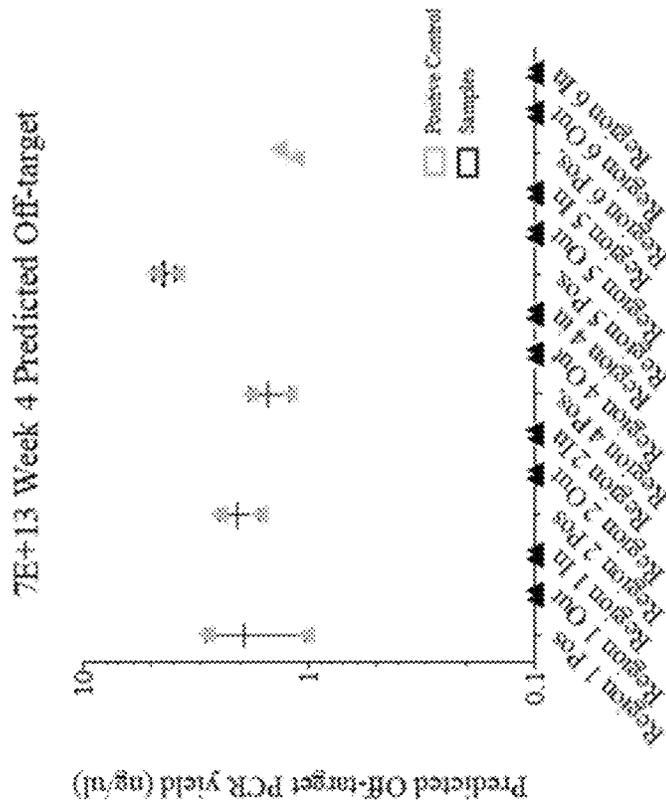


FIG. 14A



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**ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS
COMPOSITIONS FOR RESTORING PAH
GENE FUNCTION AND METHODS OF USE
THEREOF**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Nos. 63/030,341, filed May 27, 2020, and 63/117,252, filed Nov. 23, 2020, the entire disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.

SEQUENCE LISTING

This application contains a sequence listing which has been submitted electronically in ASCII format and is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety (said ASCII copy, created on May 24, 2021, is named "404217-HMW-040US-183160_SL.txt" and is 213,352 bytes in size).

BACKGROUND

Phenylketonuria (PKU) is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder where the majority of cases are caused by mutations in the phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) gene. The PAH gene encodes a hepatic enzyme that catalyzes the hydroxylation of L-phenylalanine (Phe) to L-tyrosine (Tyr) upon multimerization. Reduction or loss of PAH activity leads to phenylalanine accumulation and its conversion into phenylpyruvate (also known as phenylketone). This abnormality in phenylalanine metabolism impairs neuronal maturation and the synthesis of myelin, resulting in mental retardation, seizures, and other serious medical problems.

Currently, there is no cure for PKU. The standard of care is diet management by minimizing foods that contain high amounts of phenylalanine. Dietary management from birth with a low phenylalanine formula largely prevents the development of the neurological consequences of the disorder. However, even on a low-protein diet, children still suffer from growth retardation, and adults often have osteoporosis and vitamin deficiencies. Moreover, adherence to life-long dietary treatment is difficult, particularly beyond school age.

New treatment strategies have recently emerged, including large neutral amino acid (LNAA) supplementation, cofactor tetrahydrobiopterin therapy, enzyme replacement therapy, and genetically modified probiotic therapy. However, these strategies suffer from shortcomings. The LNAA supplementation is suitable only for adults not adhering to a low Phe diet. The cofactor tetrahydrobiopterin can only be used in some mild forms of PKU. Enzyme replacement by administration of a substitute for PAH, e.g., phenylalanine ammonia-lyase (PAL), can lead to immune responses that reduce the efficacy and/or cause side effects. As to genetically modified probiotic therapy, the pathogenicity of PAL-expressing *E. coli* has been a concern.

Gene therapy provides a unique opportunity to cure PKU. Retroviral vectors, including lentiviral vectors, are capable of integrating nucleic acids into host cell genomes. However, these vectors may raise safety concerns due to their non-targeted insertion into the genome. For example, there is a risk of the vector disrupting a tumor suppressor gene or activating an oncogene, thereby causing a malignancy. Indeed, in a clinical trial for treating X-linked severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) by transducing CD34⁺ bone marrow precursors with a gammaretroviral vector, four

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out of ten patients developed leukemia (Hacein-Bey-Abina et al. *J Clin Invest.* (2008) 118(9):3132-42).

It has also been speculated that nuclease-based gene editing technologies, such as meganucleases, zinc finger nucleases (ZFNs), transcription activator-like effector nucleases (TALENs), and clustered, regularly interspaced, short palindromic repeat (CRISPR) technology, may be used to correct defects in the PAH gene in PKU patients. However, each of these technologies raises safety concerns due to the potential for off-target mutation of sites in the human genome similar in sequence to the intended target site.

Accordingly, there is a need in the art for improved gene therapy compositions and methods that can efficiently and safely restore PAH gene function in PKU patients.

SUMMARY

Provided herein are recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) compositions that can restore PAH gene function in cells, and methods for using the same to treat diseases associated with reduction of PAH gene function (e.g., PKU). Also provided are nucleic acids, vectors, packaging systems, and methods for making the adeno-associated virus compositions. The rAAV compositions provided herein are particularly advantageous in that they can efficiently edit the genome of cells (e.g., liver cells) in a subject to express PAH under the control of a liver-specific promoter, and thereby offer a potential cure for PKU patients.

Accordingly, in one aspect, the instant disclosure provides a recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) comprising: (a) an AAV capsid comprising an AAV capsid protein; and (b) an rAAV genome comprising: (i) an editing element for editing a target locus in a PAH gene, comprising at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory element; (ii) a 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence position 5' of the editing element, having homology to a first genomic region 5' to the target locus; and (iii) a 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence positioned 3' of the editing element, having homology to a second genomic region 3' to the target locus.

In certain embodiments, the editing element comprises a PAH coding sequence. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence encodes an amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 53. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence is silently altered. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28, 63, or 83. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 83.

In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element is capable of mediating transcription in a hepatocyte, a renal cell, or a cell in the brain, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, pancreas, urinary bladder, gallbladder, colon, small intestine, or breast. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element is endogenous to the PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element is exogenous to the PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element is liver specific, optionally wherein the transcriptional regulatory ele-

ment comprises one or more elements selected from the group consisting of a human albumin promoter, a human transthyretin (TTR) promoter, a human ApoE/C-I hepatic control region (HCR) 1 or 2, a human ApoH promoter, a human SERPINA1 (hAAT) promoter, and a hepatic specific regulatory module thereof. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, or 69. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27. In certain embodiments, the transcriptional regulatory element consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27.

In certain embodiments, the editing element further comprises an intron element positioned 5' to the PAH coding sequence and 3' to the transcriptional regulatory element. In certain embodiments, the intron element is an exogenous intron element, optionally wherein the exogenous intron element is an SV40 intron element. In certain embodiments, the SV40 intron element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29. In certain embodiments, the SV40 intron element comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29. In certain embodiments, the SV40 intron element consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29.

In certain embodiments, the editing element further comprises a polyadenylation sequence 3' to the PAH coding sequence. In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence is an exogenous polyadenylation sequence, optionally wherein the exogenous polyadenylation sequence is an SV40 polyadenylation sequence. In certain embodiments, the SV40 polyadenylation sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31. In certain embodiments, the SV40 polyadenylation sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31. In certain embodiments, the SV40 polyadenylation sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In certain embodiments, the nucleotide 5' to the target locus is in an intron of a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide 5' to the target locus is in intron 1 of a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide 3' to the target locus is in an intron of a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide 3' to the target locus is in intron 1 of a PAH gene.

In certain embodiments, the PAH gene is a human PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the human PAH gene is wild-type. In certain embodiments, the human PAH gene is a variant PAH gene.

In certain embodiments, the editing element comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 50, 51, 52, 69, or 70.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence is at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the first genomic region. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence is at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the second genomic region. In certain embodiments, the first genomic region is located in a first editing window, and the second genomic region is located in a second editing window. In certain embodiments, the first editing window consists of the

region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In certain embodiments, the second editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38. In certain embodiments, the first genomic region consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In certain embodiments, the second genomic region consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38. In certain embodiments, each of the 5' and 3' homology arm nucleotide sequences independently has a length of about 100 to about 2000 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of the 5' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of the 3' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome further comprises a 5' inverted terminal repeat (5' ITR) nucleotide sequence 5' of the 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence, and a 3' inverted terminal repeat (3' ITR) nucleotide sequence 3' of the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence is at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, and the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence is at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99% or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 73 and/or 74. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 75 and/or 76.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45. In certain embodiments, the nucleotide sequence of the rAAV genome consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45.

In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17.

capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 346 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is A; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 464 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is N; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 468 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is S; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 501 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 590 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G or Y; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 681 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is M; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 687 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 690 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is K; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 706 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C; or, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 718 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G. In certain embodiments:

(a) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 2 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is T, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 312 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Q;

(b) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Y;

(c) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 77 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 690 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is K;

(d) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 119 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is L, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 468 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is S;

(e) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 718 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G;

(f) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 296 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is H, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 464 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is N, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 681 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is M;

(g) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 687 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R;

(h) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 346 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is A, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; or

(i) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 501 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 706 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C.

In certain embodiments, the capsid protein comprises the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17.

In certain embodiments, the integration efficiency of the editing element into the target locus is at least 1% when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under

standard AAV administration conditions. In certain embodiments, the allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus is at least 0.5% when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under standard AAV administration conditions.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising an rAAV disclosed herein.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a polynucleotide comprising the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43, 45, 51, or 52.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating a subject having phenylketonuria (PKU), the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an rAAV, or pharmaceutical composition disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the rAAV or pharmaceutical composition is administered intravenously. In certain embodiments, the PKU is associated with a PAH gene mutation. In certain embodiments, the subject is a human subject.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a packaging system for preparation of an rAAV, wherein the packaging system comprises: (a) a first nucleotide sequence encoding one or more AAV Rep proteins; (b) a second nucleotide sequence encoding a capsid protein disclosed herein; and (c) a third nucleotide sequence comprising an rAAV genome sequence of an rAAV disclosed herein. In certain embodiments, the packaging system comprises a first vector comprising the first nucleotide sequence and the second nucleotide sequence, and a second vector comprising the third nucleotide sequence. In certain embodiments, the packaging system further comprises a fourth nucleotide sequence comprising one or more helper virus genes. In certain embodiments, the fourth nucleotide sequence is comprised within a third vector. In certain embodiments, the fourth nucleotide sequence comprises one or more genes from a virus selected from the group consisting of adenovirus, herpes virus, vaccinia virus, and cytomegalovirus (CMV). In certain embodiments, the first vector, second vector, and/or the third vector is a plasmid.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a method for recombinant preparation of an rAAV, the method comprising introducing a packaging system disclosed herein into a cell under conditions whereby the rAAV is produced.

An rAAV, pharmaceutical composition, or polynucleotide disclosed herein, for use as a medicament. An rAAV, pharmaceutical composition, or polynucleotide disclosed herein, for use in the treatment of PKU. An rAAV, pharmaceutical composition, or polynucleotide disclosed herein, for use in a method of treating a subject having PKU, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of the rAAV, the pharmaceutical composition, or the polynucleotide.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic showing the gene transfer and gene editing mechanism of an rAAV as disclosed herein.

FIGS. 2A-2D are schematics showing the plasmid maps of PAH-006m (FIG. 2A), PAH-006m-LP-1 (FIG. 2B), PAH-032h (FIG. 2C), and hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3 (FIG. 2D).

FIG. 3 is a plot showing the effect of PAH-006m on blood Phe levels in PAH^{enu2} mice.

FIG. 4 is a plot showing on-target insertion at the mouse PAH locus following administration of PAH-006m.

FIG. 5 is a plot showing the effect of PAH-006m on mRNA expression relative to mouse GAPDH.

FIG. 6 is a plot showing on-target insertion in FRG® mice following administration of PAH-032h as measured by species specific ddPCR editing assays.

FIG. 7 is a plot showing editing of human hepatocytes in FRG mice as measured by quantitative next generation sequencing assays.

FIGS. 8A-8C are plots showing the effect of PAH-006m-LP-1 on blood Phe concentration in PAH^{enu2} mice over time. FIG. 8A shows the full data set, while FIG. 8B shows the data over a certain range in time with a reduced y-axis scale in order to show differences between the dose levels. FIG. 8C shows the on-target integration of PAH-006m-LP-1 in PAH^{enu2} mice, as measured by next generation sequencing.

FIGS. 9A-9L are plots showing the efficacy of the gene transfer/gene editing vector PAH-006m-LP-1 and an episomal transgene expression vector. FIGS. 9A and 9B are plots showing the effect of the episomal transgene expression vector and PAH-006m-LP-1, respectively, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, on the serum Phe levels of PAH^{enu2} mice, up to 12 weeks post-dosing at the indicated doses. FIGS. 9C and 9D are plots showing the effect of the episomal transgene expression vector and PAH-006m-LP-1, respectively, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, on the serum Tyr levels of PAH^{enu2} mice, up to 12 weeks post-dosing at the indicated doses. FIGS. 9E and 9F are plots showing the effect of the episomal transgene expression vector and PAH-006m-LP-1, respectively, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, on the level of vector genomes detected per ug of genomic DNA in PAH^{enu2} mice, at the indicated doses. FIGS. 9G and 9H are plots showing the effect of the episomal transgene expression vector and PAH-006m-LP-1, respectively, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, on the level of mRNA expression per 10 ng of total RNA detected in PAH^{enu2} mice, at the indicated doses. FIG. 9I is a plot showing the level of on-target integration presented by the number of viral genomes per allele detected by ddPCR across various doses as indicated, at 12 weeks post-dosing of vector packaged in AAVHSC15 as indicated. FIG. 9J is a plot showing the frequency of on-target insertion detected across various doses as indicated, at 12 weeks post-dosing of vector packaged in AAVHSC15 as indicated. FIGS. 9K and 9L are plots showing time courses out to 42 weeks (FIG. 9K) or 40 weeks (FIG. 9L) post-dosing of PAH^{enu2} mice with vector and dosage as indicated, of the results of the effect of a partial hepatectomy (PHx) on serum Phe levels. PHx or sham surgery was performed at around 2 weeks post-dosing.

FIGS. 10A-10P are plots showing dose range differences between the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1; “mouse design”), and the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3; “human design”) in 4-week (FIGS. 10A-10H) or 10-week-old (FIGS. 10I-10P) PAH^{enu2} mice administered the vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid as indicated, at the dosage as indicated.

FIGS. 11A-11K are plots showing the effect the age of PAHenu2 mice has on the response to a single dose of the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1; “mouse design”), or the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3; “human design”). Serum Phe and Tyr levels (FIGS. 11A-11D) and vector genome and mRNA levels (FIGS. 11E-11K) were examined overtime for the various dosing groups set forth in Table 2.

FIGS. 12A-12C are plots showing the kinetics and durability of integration over time, of PAH^{enu2} mice administered

a mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg. FIGS. 12A and 12B are plots showing the effect of PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid on the level of vector genomes detected per ug of genomic DNA, and the level of mRNA expression detected per 10 ng of total RNA in PAH^{enu2} mice, respectively, over time. FIG. 12C is a plot showing the frequency of on-target insertion detected at various time points post-dosing of PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. FIGS. 12D and 12E are graphs showing the effect on serum Phe (FIG. 12D) and Tyr (FIG. 12E) in PAH^{enu2} mice administered PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg, up to 42 weeks post-injection.

FIGS. 13A and 13B are plots showing the effect of hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3 packaged in AAVHSC15 on the level of vector genomes detected per ug of genomic DNA, and the level of mRNA expression detected per 10 ng of total RNA in human hepatocytes isolated from HuLiv mice, respectively, at the indicated doses and timepoints. FIG. 13C is a plot showing the frequency of on-target insertion detected in human hepatocytes isolated from HuLiv mice at various time points post-dosing of hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3 packaged in AAVHSC15, at the indicated doses.

FIGS. 14A-14D are plots showing the amount of integration at predicted off-target integration sites detected in genomic DNA isolated from HuLiv mice administered the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing vector, hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Provided herein are recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) compositions that can restore PAH gene function in cells, and methods for using the same to treat diseases associated with reduction of PAH gene function (e.g., PKU). Also provided are nucleic acids, vectors, packaging systems, and methods for making the adeno-associated virus compositions.

I. DEFINITIONS

As used herein, the terms “recombinant adeno-associated virus” or “rAAV” refers to an AAV comprising a genome lacking functional rep and cap genes.

As used herein, the term “PAH gene” refers to the phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) gene, including but not limited to the coding regions, exons, introns, 5' UTR, 3' UTR, and transcriptional regulatory regions of the PAH gene. The human PAH gene is identified by Entrez Gene ID 5053. An exemplary nucleotide sequence of a PAH mRNA is provided as SEQ ID NO: 53. An exemplary amino acid sequence of a PAH polypeptide is provided as SEQ ID NO: 33. In certain embodiments, the PAH gene is a variant PAH gene. Variant PAH genes are known to those of skill in the art and may comprise one or more nucleotide differences as compared to the reference human genome. In certain embodiments, a variant PAH gene is a common variant observed in the general populace. For example, variant rs1522296 comprises a single nucleotide difference from the reference human genome at the genomic location in the human genome build Hg38 at chr12: 103310787. This variant is seen in >30% of the global population and has no known association to either changes in PAH expression or disease risk.

As used herein, the term “rAAV genome” refers to a recombinant AAV genome that is capable of integrating an

editing element (e.g., one or more nucleotides or an internucleotide bond) via homologous recombination into a target locus to correct a genetic defect in a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the target locus is in the human PAH gene. The skilled artisan will appreciate that the portion of an rAAV genome comprising the 5' homology arm, editing element, and 3' homology arm can be in the sense or antisense orientation relative to the target locus (e.g., the human PAH gene).

As used herein, the term “editing element” refers to the portion of an rAAV genome that when integrated at a target locus modifies the target locus. An editing element can mediate insertion, deletion, or substitution of one or more nucleotides at the target locus.

As used herein, the term “target locus” refers to a region of a chromosome or an internucleotide bond (e.g., a region or an internucleotide bond of the human PAH gene) that is modified by an editing element.

As used herein, the term “homology arm” refers to a portion of an rAAV genome positioned 5' or 3' of an editing element that is substantially identical to the genome flanking a target locus. In certain embodiments, the target locus is in a human PAH gene, and the homology arm comprises a sequence substantially identical to the genome flanking the target locus.

As used herein, the term “AAV capsid protein” refers to an AAV VP1, VP2, or VP3 capsid protein. As used herein, the term “Clade F capsid protein” refers to an AAV VP1, VP2, or VP3 capsid protein that comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 90% identity with the VP1, VP2, or VP3 amino acid sequences set forth, respectively, in amino acids 1-736, 138-736, and 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1 herein.

As used herein, the “percentage identity” between two nucleotide sequences or between two amino acid sequences is calculated by multiplying the number of matches between the pair of aligned sequences by 100, and dividing by the length of the aligned region, including internal gaps. Identity scoring only counts perfect matches and does not consider the degree of similarity of amino acids to one another. Note that only internal gaps are included in the length, not gaps at the sequence ends.

As used herein, the term “a disease or disorder associated with a PAH gene mutation” refers to any disease or disorder caused by, exacerbated by, or genetically linked with variation of a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the disease or disorder associated with a PAH gene mutation is phenylketonuria (PKU).

As used herein, the term “silently altered” refers to alteration of a coding sequence or a stuffer-inserted coding sequence of a gene (e.g., by nucleotide substitution) without changing the amino acid sequence of the polypeptide encoded by the coding sequence or stuffer-inserted coding sequence. Codon alteration can be conducted by any method known in the art (e.g., as described in Mauro & Chappell (2014) *Trends Mol Med.* 20(11):604-13, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Such silent alteration is advantageous in that it reduces the likelihood of integration of the rAAV genome into loci of other genes or pseudogenes paralogous to the target gene. Such silent alteration also reduces the homology between the editing element and the target gene, thereby reducing undesired integration mediated by the editing element rather than by a homology arm.

As used herein, the term “coding sequence” refers to the portion of a complementary DNA (cDNA) that encodes a polypeptide, starting at the start codon and ending at the stop codon. A gene may have one or more coding sequences due

to alternative splicing and/or alternative translation initiation. A coding sequence may either be wild-type or silently altered. An exemplary wild-type PAH coding sequence is set forth in SEQ ID NO: 53.

As used herein, the term “polyadenylation sequence” refers to a DNA sequence that when transcribed into RNA constitutes a polyadenylation signal sequence. The polyadenylation sequence can be native (e.g., from the PAH gene) or exogenous. The exogenous polyadenylation sequence can be a mammalian or a viral polyadenylation sequence (e.g., an SV40 polyadenylation sequence).

As used herein, the term “intron element” refers to a cis-acting nucleotide sequence, for example, a DNA sequence, that regulates (e.g., controls, increases, or reduces) expression of a transgene. In certain embodiments, an intron element is a modified intron, e.g., a synthetic intron sequence. In certain embodiments, an intron element is an exogenous intron element and is derived from an intron exogenous to the transgene it may regulate. In certain embodiments, an intron element comprises a modified splice acceptor and/or splice donor resulting in more robust splicing activity. While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is hypothesized that introns can increase transgene expression, for example, by reducing transcriptional silencing and enhancing mRNA export from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. A skilled worker will appreciate that synthetic intron sequences can be designed to mediate RNA splicing by introducing any consensus splicing motifs known in the art (e.g., in Sibley et al. (2016) *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 17, 407-21, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Exemplary intron sequences are provided in Lu et al. (2013) *Molecular Therapy* 21(5): 954-63, and Lu et al. (2017) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 28(1): 125-34, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

As used herein, the term “transcriptional regulatory element” or “TRE” refers to a cis-acting nucleotide sequence, for example, a DNA sequence, that regulates (e.g., controls, increases, or reduces) transcription of an operably linked nucleotide sequence by an RNA polymerase to form an RNA molecule. A TRE relies on one or more trans-acting molecules, such as transcription factors, to regulate transcription. Thus, one TRE may regulate transcription in different ways when it is in contact with different trans-acting molecules, for example, when it is in different types of cells. A TRE may comprise one or more promoter elements and/or enhancer elements. A skilled artisan would appreciate that the promoter and enhancer elements in a gene may be close in location, and the term “promoter” may refer to a sequence comprising a promoter element and an enhancer element. Thus, the term “promoter” does not exclude an enhancer element in the sequence. The promoter and enhancer elements do not need to be derived from the same gene or species, and the sequence of each promoter or enhancer element may be either identical or substantially identical to the corresponding endogenous sequence in the genome.

As used herein, the term “operably linked” is used to describe the connection between a TRE and a coding sequence to be transcribed. Typically, gene expression is placed under the control of a TRE comprising one or more promoter and/or enhancer elements. The coding sequence is “operably linked” to the TRE if the transcription of the coding sequence is controlled or influenced by the TRE. The promoter and enhancer elements of the TRE may be in any orientation and/or distance from the coding sequence, as

long as the desired transcriptional activity is obtained. In certain embodiments, the TRE is upstream from the coding sequence.

In the instant disclosure, nucleotide positions in a PAH gene are specified relative to the first nucleotide of the start codon. The first nucleotide of a start codon is position 1; the nucleotides 5' to the first nucleotide of the start codon have negative numbers; the nucleotides 3' to the first nucleotide of the start codon have positive numbers. As used herein, nucleotide 1 of the human PAH gene is nucleotide 5,473 of the NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_008690.1, and nucleotide -1 of the human PAH gene is nucleotide 5,472 of the NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_008690.1.

In the instant disclosure, exons and introns in a PAH gene are specified relative to the exon encompassing the first nucleotide of the start codon, which is nucleotide 5473 of the NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_008690.1. The exon encompassing the first nucleotide of the start codon is exon 1. Exons 3' to exon 1 are from 5' to 3': exon 2, exon 3, etc. Introns 3' to exon 1 are from 5' to 3': intron 1, intron 2, etc. Accordingly, the PAH gene comprises from 5' to 3': exon 1, intron 1, exon 2, intron 2, exon 3, etc. As used herein, exon 1 of the human PAH gene is nucleotides 5001-5532 of the NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_008690.1, and intron 1 of the human PAH gene is nucleotides 5533-9704 of the NCBI Reference Sequence: NG_008690.1.

As used herein, the term "integration" refers to introduction of an editing element into a target locus (e.g., of a PAH gene) by homologous recombination between an rAAV genome and the target locus. Integration of an editing element can result in substitution, insertion and/or deletion of one or more nucleotides in a target locus (e.g., of a PAH gene).

As used herein, the term "integration efficiency of the editing element into the target locus" refers to the percentage of cells in a transduced population in which integration of the editing element into the target locus has occurred.

As used herein, the term "allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus" refers to the percentage of alleles in a population of transduced cells in which integration of the editing element into the target locus has occurred.

As used herein, the term "standard AAV administration conditions" refers to transduction of human hepatocytes implanted into a mouse following hepatocyte ablation, wherein the AAV is administered intravenously at a dose of 1×10^{13} vector genomes per kilogram of body weight.

As used herein, the term "effective amount" in the context of the administration of an AAV to a subject refers to the amount of the AAV that achieves a desired prophylactic or therapeutic effect.

As used herein, the term "about" or "approximately" when referring to a measurable value, such as the expression level of an IDS protein, encompasses variations of $\pm 20\%$ or $\pm 10\%$, $\pm 5\%$, $\pm 1\%$, or $\pm 0.1\%$ of a given value or range, as are appropriate to perform the methods disclosed herein.

II. ADENO-ASSOCIATED VIRUS COMPOSITIONS

In one aspect, provided herein are novel rAAV compositions useful for restoring PAH expression in cells with reduced or otherwise defective PAH gene function. Such rAAV compositions are highly efficient at editing the genome of cells (e.g., liver cells) in a subject to express PAH under the control of a liver-specific promoter, and do not require cleavage of the genome at the target locus by the

action of an exogenous nuclease (e.g., a meganuclease, a zinc finger nuclease, a transcriptional activator-like nuclease (TALEN), or an RNA-guided nuclease such as a Cas9) to facilitate such editing. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the rAAV compositions disclosed herein do not comprise or require an exogenous nuclease or a nucleotide sequence that encodes an exogenous nuclease.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV disclosed herein comprises: (a) an AAV capsid comprising an AAV capsid protein (e.g., an AAV Clade F capsid protein); and (b) an rAAV genome comprising: (i) an editing element for editing a target locus in a PAH gene, comprising at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory element; (ii) a 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence position 5' of the editing element, having homology to a first genomic region 5' to the target locus; and (iii) a 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence positioned 3' of the editing element, having homology to a second genomic region 3' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the rAAV disclosed herein has the potential to express a PAH transgene both via episomal expression and through insertion of the editing element into the genome at the target locus in the PAH gene (see, FIG. 1). In certain embodiments, the rAAV disclosed herein allows for the expression of PAH to be maintained throughout the period of hepatic growth, during which episomal expression may be lost. Accordingly, the rAAV compositions are particularly useful for treating juvenile PKU.

A capsid protein from any capsid known in the art can be used in the rAAV compositions disclosed herein, including, without limitation, a capsid protein from an AAV1, AAV2, AAV3, AAV4, AAV5, AAV6, AAV7, AAV8, or AAV9 serotype. For example, in certain embodiments, the capsid protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17. In certain embodiments, the capsid protein comprises an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17, wherein: the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 206 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 296 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is H; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 312 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Q; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 346 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is A; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 464 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is N; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 468 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is S; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 501 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 590 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G or Y; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 681 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is M; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 687 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 690 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is K; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino

a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 11; (b) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 11; and (c) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 11.

In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises one or more of: (a) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; (b) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; and (c) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13. In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises one or more of: (a) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; (b) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; and (c) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13. In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises: (a) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; (b) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13; and (c) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 13.

In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises one or more of: (a) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; (b) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and (c) a capsid protein comprising an amino acid sequence having at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% sequence identity with the sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16. In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises one or more of: (a) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; (b) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and (c) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16. In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises two or more of: (a) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; (b) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736

of SEQ ID NO: 16; and (c) a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16. In certain embodiments, the AAV capsid comprises: (a) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; (b) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and (c) a capsid protein having an amino acid sequence consisting of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16.

rAAV genomes useful in the AAV compositions disclosed herein generally comprise: (i) an editing element for editing a target locus in a PAH gene, comprising at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory element; (ii) a 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence position 5' of the editing element, having homology to a first genomic region 5' to the target locus; and (iii) a 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence positioned 3' of the editing element, having homology to a second genomic region 3' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a 5' inverted terminal repeat (5' ITR) nucleotide sequence 5' of the 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence, and a 3' inverted terminal repeat (3' ITR) nucleotide sequence 3' of the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence.

Editing elements used in the rAAV genomes disclosed herein can mediate insertion, deletion, or substitution of one or more nucleotides at the target locus.

In certain embodiments, when correctly integrated by homologous recombination at the target locus, the editing element inserts a nucleotide sequence comprising at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence into a PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the editing element comprises a PAH coding sequence (e.g., a complete PAH coding sequence).

In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence encodes a wild-type PAH polypeptide (e.g., having the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 33). In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence is wild-type (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 53). In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence is silently altered to be less than 100% (e.g., less than 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, 65%, 60%, 55%, or 50%) identical to the corresponding exons of the wild-type PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises or consists of a nucleotide sequence that is at least 78%, 79%, 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28, 63, or 83. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 63. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 83. In certain embodiments, the PAH coding sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 83.

In certain embodiments, rAAV genomes useful in the AAV compositions disclosed herein comprise a transcriptional regulatory element (TRE) operably linked to at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence. In certain embodiments, rAAV genomes useful in the AAV compositions disclosed herein comprise from 5' to 3': a TRE, and the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence.

The rAAV genome can be used to express PAH in any mammalian cells (e.g., human cells). Thus, the TRE can be active in any mammalian cells (e.g., human cells). In certain embodiments, the TRE is active in a broad range of human cells. Such TREs may comprise constitutive promoter and/or enhancer elements including cytomegalovirus (CMV) promoter/enhancer (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 54, 55, or 56), SV40 promoter, chicken ACTB promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 47 or 57), JeT promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 58), smCBA promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 59), human elongation factor 1 alpha (EF1 α) promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 39), minute virus of mouse (MVM) intron which comprises transcription factor binding sites (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 61), human phosphoglycerate kinase (PGK1) promoter, human ubiquitin C (Ubc) promoter, human beta actin promoter, human neuron-specific enolase (ENO2) promoter, human beta-glucuronidase (GUSB) promoter, a rabbit beta-globin element (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 41 or 62), human calmodulin 1 (CALM1) promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 44), and/or human Methyl-CpG Binding Protein 2 (MeCP2) promoter. Any of these TREs can be combined in any order to drive efficient transcription. For example, an rAAV genome may comprise a CMV enhancer, a CBA promoter, and the splice acceptor from exon 3 of the rabbit beta-globin gene, collectively called a CAG promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 42 or 64). For example, an rAAV genome may comprise a hybrid of CMV enhancer and CBA promoter followed by a splice donor and splice acceptor, collectively called a CASI promoter region (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 48 or 65).

Alternatively, the TRE may be a tissue-specific TRE, i.e., it is active in specific tissue(s) and/or organ(s). A tissue-specific TRE comprises one or more tissue-specific promoter and/or enhancer elements, and optionally one or more constitutive promoter and/or enhancer elements. A skilled artisan would appreciate that tissue-specific promoter and/or

enhancer elements can be isolated from genes specifically expressed in the tissue by methods well known in the art.

In certain embodiments, the TRE is liver-specific (e.g., hepatocyte-specific). Exemplary liver-specific TREs may comprise one or more elements selected from the group consisting of human albumin promoter, human transthyretin (TTR) promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 66), human APOE/C-I hepatic control region (HCR) 1 or 2 (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 25 or 68), human APOH promoter, and human SERPINA1 (hAAT) promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 26, 69 or 70) or a hepatic specific regulatory module thereof (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 71). In certain embodiments, an hAAT promoter region comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 72. More liver-specific promoter elements are disclosed in WO 2009/130208 and Kramer et al. *Molecular Therapy* (2003) 7, 375-385, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

In certain embodiments, the TRE is kidney-specific (e.g., renal epithelial cell-specific). Exemplary kidney-specific TREs may comprise one or more elements selected from the group consisting of human nephrin promoter, human parathyroid hormone receptor promoter, human uromodulin promoter, and human SLC12A1 promoter. In certain embodiments, the TRE is brain-specific (e.g., neuron-specific, glial cell-specific, astrocyte-specific, oligodendrocyte-specific, microglia-specific and/or central nervous system-specific). Exemplary brain-specific TREs may comprise one or more elements selected from the group consisting of human glial fibrillary acidic protein (GFAP) promoter and human synapsin 1 (SYN1) promoter. More brain-specific promoter elements are disclosed in WO 2016/100575A1, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises two or more TREs, optionally comprising at least one of the TREs disclosed above. A skilled person in the art would appreciate that any of these TREs can be combined in any order, and combinations of a constitutive TRE and a tissue-specific TRE can drive efficient and tissue-specific transcription. For example, in certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a human HCR1 (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 25 or 68) and a human EF-1 α promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 39), optionally wherein the human HCR1 is 5' to the human EF-1 α promoter. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%,

92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the sequence nucleotide set forth in SEQ ID NO: 60.

Similarly, combinations of two or more tissue-specific TREs can drive efficient and tissue-specific transcription. For example, in certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a human HCR1 (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 25) and a hAAT promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 26), optionally wherein the human HCR1 is 5' to the hAAT promoter. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a human HCR1 (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25) and a hAAT promoter (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26), optionally wherein the human HCR1 is 5' to the hAAT promoter. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a hepatic specific regulatory module of hAAT promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 71) and a human TTR promoter (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 66), optionally wherein the hepatic specific regulatory module is 5' to the human TTR promoter. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 67. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a hepatic specific regulatory module of hAAT promoter (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 71) and a human TTR promoter (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 66), optionally wherein the hepatic specific regulatory module is 5' to the human TTR promoter. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 67.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome further comprises an intron element 5' to the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence. Such intron elements can increase transgene expression, for example, by reducing transcriptional silencing and enhancing mRNA export from the nucleus to the cytoplasm. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises from 5' to 3': a TRE, an intron element, and the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence.

The intron element can comprise at least a portion of a native intron sequence of the PAH gene, or the intron element can be an exogenous intron element (e.g., comprising at least an intron sequence from a different species or a different gene from the same species, and/or a synthetic intron sequence). In certain embodiments, the intron element is an exogenous intron element comprising at least a portion

of an intron sequence from a different species. In certain embodiments, the intron element is an exogenous intron element comprising at least a portion of an intron sequence from a different gene from the same species. In certain embodiments, the intron element is an exogenous intron element comprising a synthetic intron sequence. In certain embodiments, the intron element is an exogenous intron element comprising a combination of at least an intron sequence from a different species or a different gene from the same species, and/or a synthetic intron sequence.

A skilled worker will appreciate that intron elements can be designed to mediate RNA splicing by introducing any consensus splicing motifs known in the art (e.g., in Sibley et al. (2016) *Nature Reviews Genetics*, 17, 407-21, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). Exemplary intron sequences are provided in Lu et al. (2013) *Molecular Therapy* 21(5): 954-63, and Lu et al. (2017) *Hum. Gene Ther.* 28(1): 125-34, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises an exogenous intron element. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises an SV40 intron element (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 29) or a minute virus of mouse (MVM) intron (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 61). In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises an SV40 intron element (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29) or a minute virus of mouse (MVM) intron element (e.g., comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 61).

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome disclosed herein further comprises a transcription terminator (e.g., a polyadenylation sequence). In certain embodiments, the transcription terminator is 3' to the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence. The transcription terminator may be any sequence that effectively terminates transcription, and a skilled artisan would appreciate that such sequences can be isolated from any genes that are expressed in the cell in which transcription of the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence is desired. In certain embodiments, the transcription terminator comprises a polyadenylation sequence. In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence is identical or substantially identical to the endogenous polyadenylation sequence of the human PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence is an exogenous polyadenylation sequence. In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence is an SV40 polyadenylation sequence (e.g., comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 31, 34, or 35, or a nucleotide sequence complementary thereto). In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31. In certain embodiments, the polyadenylation sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises from 5' to 3': a TRE, an intron element, at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence, and a polyadenylation sequence. In certain embodiments, the TRE has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 25-27, 30, 36, 39, 40-42,

44, 46-49, 54-60, or 62-72; the intron element has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 29 or 61; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 28; and/or the polyadenylation sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to any one of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 34, or 35. In certain embodiments, the TRE comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 25-27, 30, 36, 39, 40-42, 44, 46-49, 54-60, and 62-72; the intron element comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29 and 61; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; and/or the polyadenylation sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 34, and 35.

In certain embodiments, the TRE comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, or 27; the intron element comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; and/or the polyadenylation sequence comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31. In certain embodiments, the TRE comprises from 5' to 3' the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, and the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26 (e.g., the TRE comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27); the intron element comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; and/or the polyadenylation sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

Homology arms used in the rAAV genomes disclosed herein can be directed to any region of the PAH gene or a gene nearby on the genome. The precise identity and positioning of the homology arms are determined by the identity of the editing element and/or the target locus.

Homology arms employed in the rAAV genomes disclosed herein are substantially identical to the genome flanking a target locus (e.g., a target locus in a PAH gene). In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to a first genomic region 5' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has 100% nucleotide sequence identity to the first genomic region. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to a second genomic region 3' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has 100% nucleotide sequence identity to the second genomic region. In certain embodiments, the 5' and 3' homology arms are each at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) identical to the first and second genomic regions flanking the target locus (e.g., a target locus in the PAH gene), respectively. In certain embodiments, the 5' and 3' homology arms are each 100% identical to the first and second genomic regions flanking the target locus (e.g., a target locus in the PAH gene), respec-

tively. In certain embodiments, differences in nucleotide sequences of the 5' homology arm and/or the 3' homology arm and the corresponding regions the genome flanking a target locus comprise, consist essentially of, or consist of non-coding differences in nucleotide sequences.

The skilled worker will appreciate that homology arms do not need to be 100% identical to the genomic sequence flanking the target locus to be able to mediate integration of an editing element into that target locus by homologous recombination. For example, the homology arms can comprise one or more genetic variations in the human population, and/or one or more modifications (e.g., nucleotide substitutions, insertions, or deletions) designed to improve expression level or specificity. Human genetic variations include both inherited variations and de novo variations that are private to the target genome, and encompass simple nucleotide polymorphisms, insertions, deletions, rearrangements, inversions, duplications, micro-repeats, and combinations thereof. Such variations are known in the art, and can be found, for example, in the databases of dnSNP (see Sherry et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2001; 29(1):308-11), the Database of Genomic Variants (see *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2014; 42 (Database issue): D986-92), ClinVar (see *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2014; 42 (Database issue): D980-D985), Genbank (see *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2016; 44 (Database issue): D67-D72), ENCODE (genome.ucsc.edu/encode/terms.html), JASPAR (see *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2018; 46(D1): D260-D266), and PROMO (see Messeguer et al. *Bioinformatics* 2002; 18(2): 333-334; Farré et al. *Nucleic Acids Res.* 2003; 31(13):3651-3653), each of which is incorporated herein by reference. The skilled worker will further appreciate that in situations where a homology arm is not 100% identical to the genomic sequence flanking the target locus, homologous recombination between the homology arm and the genome may alter the genomic sequence flanking the target locus such that it becomes identical to the sequence of the homology arm used.

In certain embodiments, the first genomic region 5' to the target locus is located in a first editing window, wherein the first editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In certain embodiments, the second genomic region 3' to the target locus is located in a second editing window, wherein the second editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38. In certain embodiments, the first genomic region 5' to the target locus is located in a first editing window, wherein the first editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; and the second genomic region 3' to the target locus is located in a second editing window, wherein the second editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38.

In certain embodiments, the first and second editing windows are different. In certain embodiments, the first editing window is located 5' to the second editing window. In certain embodiments, the first genomic region consists of a sequence shorter than the sequence of the first editing window in which the first genomic region is located. In certain embodiments, the first genomic region consists of the sequence of the first editing window in which the first genomic region is located. In certain embodiments, the second genomic region consists of a sequence shorter than the sequence of the second editing window in which the second genomic region is located. In certain embodiments,

the second genomic region consists of the sequence of the second editing window in which the second genomic region is located.

In certain embodiments, the first and second editing windows are the same. In certain embodiments, the target locus is an internucleotide bond or a nucleotide sequence in the editing window, wherein the first genomic region consists of a first portion of the editing window 5' to the target locus, and the second genomic region consists of a second portion of the editing window 3' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the first portion of the editing window consists of the sequence from the 5' end of the editing window to the nucleotide adjacently 5' to the target locus. In certain embodiments, the second portion of the editing window consists of the sequence from the nucleotide adjacently 3' to the target locus to the 3' end of the editing window. In certain embodiments, the first portion of the editing window consists of the sequence from the 5' end of the editing window to the nucleotide adjacently 5' to the target locus, and the second portion of the editing window consists of the sequence from the nucleotide adjacently 3' to the target locus to the 3' end of the editing window. In certain embodiments, the editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37 or 38. In certain embodiments, the first and second portions of the editing windows have substantially equal lengths (e.g., the ratio of the length of the shorter portion to the length of the longer portion is greater than 0.5, 0.55, 0.6, 0.65, 0.7, 0.75, 0.8, 0.85, 0.9, 0.95, 0.96, 0.97, 0.98, or 0.99).

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has a length of about 50 to about 4000 nucleotides (e.g., about 100 to about 3000, about 200 to about 2000, about 500 to about 1000 nucleotides). In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has a length of about 800 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has a length of about 100 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has a length of about 50 to about 4000 nucleotides (e.g., about 100 to about 3000, about 200 to about 2000, about 500 to about 1000 nucleotides). In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has a length of about 800 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has a length of about 100 nucleotides. In certain embodiments, each of the 5' and 3' homology arms independently has a length of about 50 to about 4000 nucleotides (e.g., about 100 to about 3000, about 200 to about 2000, about 500 to about 1000 nucleotides). In certain embodiments, each of the 5' and 3' homology arms independently has a length of about 800 nucleotides.

In certain embodiments, the 5' and 3' homology arms have substantially equal nucleotide lengths. In certain embodiments, the 5' and 3' homology arms have asymmetrical nucleotide lengths. In certain embodiments, the asymmetry in nucleotide length is defined by a difference between the 5' and 3' homology arms of up to 90% in the length, such as up to an 80%, 70%, 60%, 50%, 40%, 30%, 20%, or 10% difference in the length.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm further comprises one or more genetic variations in the human population. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23.

In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm further comprises one or more genetic variations in the human population. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm and the 3' homology arm each has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 38, respectively. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm and the 3' homology arm each has at least about 90% (e.g., at least about 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 23 and 24, respectively. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm and the 3' homology arm comprise the nucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 38, 23 and 24, 37 and 24, or 23 and 38, respectively. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm and the 3' homology arm consist of the nucleotide sequences set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 38, 23 and 24, 37 and 24, or 23 and 38, respectively.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80% (e.g., at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 99.5%) identical to SEQ ID NO: 43. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genomes disclosed herein further comprise a 5' inverted terminal repeat (5' ITR) nucleotide sequence 5' of the TRE, and a 3' inverted terminal repeat (3' ITR) nucleotide sequence 3' of the PAH coding sequence. ITR sequences from any AAV serotype or variant thereof can be used in the rAAV genomes disclosed herein. The 5' and 3' ITR can be from an AAV of the same serotype or from AAVs of different serotypes. Exemplary ITRs for use in the rAAV genomes disclosed herein are set forth in SEQ ID NOs: 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 32, herein.

In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR or 3' ITR is from AAV2. In certain embodiments, both the 5' ITR and the 3' ITR are from AAV2. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 14, or the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 18. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 14, and the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 18. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43, a 5' ITR nucleotide sequence having the

sequence of SEQ ID NO: 14, and a 3' ITR nucleotide sequence having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 18.

In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR or 3' ITR are from AAV5. In certain embodiments, both the 5' ITR and 3' ITR are from AAV5. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 20, or the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 21. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 20, and the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence has at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 21. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence set forth in any one of SEQ ID NO: 43, a 5' ITR nucleotide sequence having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 20, and a 3' ITR nucleotide sequence having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 21.

In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence and the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence are substantially complementary to each other (e.g., are complementary to each other except for mismatch at 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 nucleotide positions in the 5' or 3' ITR).

In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR or the 3' ITR is modified to reduce or abolish resolution by Rep protein ("non-resolvable ITR"). In certain embodiments, the non-resolvable ITR comprises an insertion, deletion, or substitution in the nucleotide sequence of the terminal resolution site. Such modification allows formation of a self-complementary, double-stranded DNA genome of the AAV after the rAAV genome is replicated in an infected cell. Exemplary non-resolvable ITR sequences are known in the art (see e.g., those provided in U.S. Pat. Nos. 7,790,154 and 9,783,824, which are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety). In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 19. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR consists of a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 19. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19. In certain embodiments, the 3' ITR comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 32. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR consists of a nucleotide sequence at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% identical to SEQ ID NO: 32. In certain embodiments, the 3' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 32. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19, and the 3' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 32. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 19, and the 3' ITR consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 32.

In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR is flanked by an additional nucleotide sequence derived from a wild-type AAV2 genomic sequence. In certain embodiments, the 5' ITR is flanked by an additional 46 bp sequence derived from a wild-type AAV2 sequence that is adjacent to a wild-type AAV2 ITR in an AAV2 genome. In certain embodiments, the additional 46 bp sequence is 3' to the 5' ITR in the rAAV genome. In certain embodiments, the 46 bp sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 74.

In certain embodiments, the 3' ITR is flanked by an additional nucleotide sequence derived from a wild-type AAV2 genomic sequence. In certain embodiments, the 3' ITR is flanked by an additional 37 bp sequence derived from a wild-type AAV2 sequence that is adjacent to a wild-type AAV2 ITR in an AAV2 genome. See, e.g., Savy et al. *Human Gene Therapy Methods* (2017) 28(5): 277-289 (which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). In certain embodiments, the additional 37 bp sequence is 5' to the 3' ITR in the rAAV genome. In certain embodiments, the 37 bp sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 73.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm further comprises one or more genetic variations in the human population. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23.

In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% nucleotide sequence identity to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm further comprises one or more genetic variations in the human population. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24. In certain embodiments, the 3' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises from 5' to 3': a 5' homology arm, a 5' ITR, a TRE, an intron element, at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence, a polyadenylation sequence, a 3' ITR, and/or a 3' homology arm. In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 37 or 23; the 5' ITR has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 14, 19, or 20; the TRE has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, 30, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, or 72; the intron element has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 29 or 61; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 28;

the polyadenylation sequence has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 31, 34, or 35; the 3' ITR has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 18, 21, or 32; and/or the 3' homology arm has at least about 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, 99%, or 100% sequence identity to SEQ ID NO: 38 or 24.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 37 and 23; the 5' ITR comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 14, 19, or 20; the TRE comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 25-27, 30, 36, 39, 40-42, 44, 46-49, 54-60, and 62-72; the intron comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 29 and 61; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; the polyadenylation sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 31, 34, and 35; the 3' ITR comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 18, 21, and 32; and/or the 3' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs: 38 and 24.

In certain embodiments, the 5' homology arm comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23; the 5' ITR comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14; the TRE comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, or 27; the intron element comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; the polyadenylation sequence comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31; the 3' ITR comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18; and/or the 5' homology arm comprises or consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises from 5' to 3': the 5' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23; the 5' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14; the TRE comprising from 5' to 3' the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 25, and the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 26 (e.g., the TRE comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27); the intron element comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; the at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; the polyadenylation sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31; the 3' ITR comprising of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18; and the 5' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 80% (e.g., at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identical to SEQ ID NO: 45. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ

ID NO: 45. In certain embodiments, the rAAV genome consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45.

In another aspect, provided herein is a polynucleotide comprising a nucleic acid sequence that is at least 80% (e.g., at least 80%, 81%, 82%, 83%, 84%, 85%, 86%, 87%, 88%, 89%, 90%, 91%, 92%, 93%, 94%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98%, or 99%) identical to the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28, 43, 45, 51, or 52. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotide comprises or consists of the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43, 45, 51, or 52.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an AAV as disclosed herein together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, adjuvant, diluent, vehicle or carrier, or a combination thereof. A "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any material which, when combined with an active ingredient of a composition, allows the ingredient to retain biological activity and without causing disruptive physiological reactions, such as an unintended immune reaction. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include water, phosphate buffered saline, emulsions such as oil/water emulsion, and wetting agents. Compositions comprising such carriers are formulated by well-known conventional methods such as those set forth in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, current Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton Pa. 18042, USA; A. Gennaro (2000) "*Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*," 20th edition, Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins; *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems* (1999) H. C. Ansel et al, 7th ed., Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins; and *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients* (2000) A. H. Kibbe et al, 3rd ed. Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides a polynucleotide comprising a coding sequence encoding a human PAH protein or a fragment thereof, wherein the coding sequence has been silently altered to have less than 100% (e.g., less than 99%, 98%, 97%, 96%, 95%, 90%, 85%, 80%, 75%, 70%, 65%, 60%, 55%, or 50%) identical to a wild-type human PAH gene. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotide comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28. The polynucleotide can comprise DNA, RNA, modified DNA, modified RNA, or a combination thereof. In certain embodiments, the polynucleotide is an expression vector.

The AAV compositions disclosed herein are particularly advantageous in that they are capable of editing a PAH gene in a cell with high efficiency both in vivo and in vitro. In certain embodiments, the integration efficiency of the editing element into the target locus is at least 1% (e.g., at least 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under standard AAV administration conditions. In certain embodiments, the allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus is at least 0.5% (e.g., at least 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under standard AAV administration conditions.

Any methods of determining the efficiency of editing of the PAH gene can be employed. In certain embodiments, individual cells are separated from the population of transduced cells and subject to single-cell PCR using PCR

primers that can identify the presence of an editing element correctly integrated into the target locus of the PAH gene. Such method can further comprise single-cell PCR of the same cells using PCR primers that selectively amplify an unmodified target locus. In this way, the genotype of the cells can be determined. For example, if the single cell PCR showed that a cell has both an edited target locus and an unmodified target locus, then the cell would be considered heterozygous for the edited PAH gene.

Additionally or alternatively, in certain embodiments, linear amplification mediated PCR (LAM-PCR), quantitative PCR (qPCR) or digital droplet PCR (ddPCR) can be performed on DNA extracted from the population of transduced cells using primers and probes that only detect edited PAH alleles. Such methods can further comprise an additional qPCR or ddPCR (either in the same reaction or a separate reaction) to determine the number of total genomes in the sample and the number of unedited PAH alleles. These numbers can be used to determine the allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus.

Additionally or alternatively, in certain embodiments, the PAH locus can be amplified from DNA extracted from the population of transduced cells either by PCR using primers that bind to regions of the PAH gene flanking the target locus, or by LAM-PCR using a primer that binds a region within the rAAV genome (e.g., a region comprising an exogenous sequence non-native to the locus). The resultant PCR amplicons can be individually sequenced using single molecule next generation sequencing (NGS) techniques to determine the relative number of edited and unedited PAH alleles present in the population of transduced cells. These numbers can be used to determine the allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus.

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising an AAV as disclosed herein together with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, adjuvant, diluent, vehicle or carrier, or a combination thereof. A "pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" includes any material which, when combined with an active ingredient of a composition, allows the ingredient to retain biological activity and without causing disruptive physiological reactions, such as an unintended immune reaction. Pharmaceutically acceptable carriers include water, phosphate buffered saline, emulsions such as oil/water emulsion, and wetting agents. Compositions comprising such carriers are formulated by well-known conventional methods such as those set forth in *Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences*, current Ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton Pa. 18042, USA; A. Gennaro (2000) "*Remington: The Science and Practice of Pharmacy*," 20th edition, Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins; *Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms and Drug Delivery Systems* (1999) H. C. Ansel et al, 7th ed., Lippincott, Williams, & Wilkins; and *Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients* (2000) A. H. Kibbe et al, 3rd ed. Amer. Pharmaceutical Assoc.

III. METHODS OF USE

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides methods for restoring PAH gene function in a cell. The methods generally comprise transducing the cell with an rAAV as disclosed herein. Such methods are highly efficient at editing the PAH gene function in a cell, and do not require cleavage of the genome at the target locus by the action of an exogenous nuclease (e.g., a meganuclease, a zinc finger nuclease, a transcriptional activator-like nuclease (TALEN), or an RNA-guided nuclease such as a Cas9) to facilitate such

correction. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the methods disclosed herein involve transducing the cell with an rAAV as disclosed herein without co-transducing or co-administering an exogenous nuclease or a nucleotide sequence that encodes an exogenous nuclease.

The methods disclosed herein can be applied to any cell harboring a mutation in the PAH gene. The skilled worker will appreciate that cells that actively express PAH are of particular interest. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the method is applied to cells in the liver, kidney, brain, pituitary gland, adrenal gland, pancreas, urinary bladder, gallbladder, colon, small intestine, or breast. In certain embodiments, the method is applied to hepatocytes and/or renal cells.

The methods disclosed herein can be performed in vitro for research purposes or can be performed ex vivo or in vivo for therapeutic purposes.

In certain embodiments, the cell to be transduced is in a mammalian subject and the AAV is administered to the subject in an amount effective to transduce the cell in the subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with a PAH gene mutation, the method generally comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an rAAV as disclosed herein. The subject can be a human subject or a rodent subject (e.g., a mouse) containing human liver cells. Suitable mouse subjects include without limitation, mice into which human liver cells (e.g., human hepatocytes) have been engrafted. Any disease or disorder associated with a PAH gene mutation can be treated using the methods disclosed herein. Suitable diseases or disorders include, without limitation, phenylketonuria. In certain embodiments, the cell is transduced without co-transducing or co-administering an exogenous nuclease or a nucleotide sequence that encodes an exogenous nuclease.

The methods disclosed herein are particularly advantageous in that they are capable of editing a PAH gene in a cell with high efficiency both in vivo and in vitro. In certain embodiments, the integration efficiency of the editing element into the target locus is at least 1% (e.g., at least 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under standard AAV administration conditions. In certain embodiments, the allelic frequency of integration of the editing element into the target locus is at least 0.5% (e.g., at least 1%, 2%, 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 35%, 40%, 45%, 50%, 55%, 60%, 65%, 70%, 75%, 80%, 85%, 90%, or 95%) when the AAV is administered to a mouse implanted with human hepatocytes in the absence of an exogenous nuclease under standard AAV administration conditions.

The methods disclosed herein can be performed in vitro for research purposes or can be performed ex vivo or in vivo for therapeutic purposes.

In certain embodiments, the cell to be transduced is in a mammalian subject and the AAV is administered to the subject in an amount effective to transduce the cell in the subject. Accordingly, in certain embodiments, the instant disclosure provides a method for treating a subject having a disease or disorder associated with a PAH gene mutation, the method generally comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of an rAAV as disclosed herein. The subject can be a human subject, a non-human primate subject (e.g., a cynomolgus), or a rodent subject (e.g., a mouse) with a PAH gene mutation. Any disease or disorder

associated with a PAH gene mutation can be treated using the methods disclosed herein. Suitable diseases or disorders include, without limitation, phenylketonuria (PKU).

In certain embodiments, the foregoing methods employ an rAAV comprising: (a) an AAV capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16, and an rAAV genome comprising 5' to 3' following genetic elements: a 5' homology arm (e.g., the 5' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23), a 5' ITR (e.g., the 5' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14), a transcriptional regulatory element (e.g., a TRE comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27), an intron element (e.g., the intron element comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29), at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence (e.g., the PAH coding sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28), a polyadenylation sequence (e.g., the SV40 polyadenylation sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31), a 3' ITR (e.g., the 3' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18), and a 3' homology arm (e.g., the 3' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24); (b) an AAV capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16, and an rAAV genome comprising 5' to 3' following genetic elements: a 5' homology arm (e.g., the 5' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23), a 5' ITR (e.g., the 5' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14), a transcriptional regulatory element (e.g., a TRE comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27), an intron element (e.g., the intron element comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29), at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence (e.g., the PAH coding sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28), a polyadenylation sequence (e.g., the SV40 polyadenylation sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31), a 3' ITR (e.g., the 3' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18), and a 3' homology arm (e.g., the 3' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24); and/or (c) an AAV capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 16, and an rAAV genome comprising 5' to 3' following genetic elements: a 5' homology arm (e.g., the 5' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23), a 5' ITR (e.g., the 5' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14), a transcriptional regulatory element (e.g., a TRE comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27), an intron element (e.g., the intron element comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29), at least a portion of a PAH coding sequence (e.g., the PAH coding sequence comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28), a polyadenylation sequence (e.g., the SV40 polyadenylation sequence of SEQ ID NO: 31), a 3' ITR (e.g., the 3' ITR comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18), and a 3' homology arm (e.g., the 3' homology arm comprising the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24).

In certain embodiments, transduction of a cell with an AAV composition disclosed herein can be performed as provided herein or by any method of transduction known to one of ordinary skill in the art. In certain embodiments, the cell may be contacted with the AAV at a multiplicity of infection (MOI) of 50,000; 100,000; 150,000; 200,000; 250,000; 300,000; 350,000; 400,000; 450,000; or 500,000, or at any MOI that provides for optimal transduction of the cell.

An AAV composition disclosed herein can be administered to a subject by any appropriate route including, without limitation, intravenous, intraperitoneal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intranasal, topical or intradermal routes. In certain embodiments, the composition is formulated for administration via intravenous injection or subcutaneous injection.

IV. AAV PACKAGING SYSTEMS

In another aspect, the instant disclosure provides packaging systems for recombinant preparation of a recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) disclosed herein. Such packaging systems generally comprise: first nucleotide encoding one or more AAV Rep proteins; a second nucleotide encoding a capsid protein of any of the AAVs as disclosed herein; and a third nucleotide sequence comprising any of the rAAV genomes as disclosed herein, wherein the packaging system is operative in a cell for enclosing the rAAV genome in the capsid to form the AAV.

In certain embodiments, the packaging system comprises a first vector comprising the first nucleotide sequence encoding the one or more AAV Rep proteins and the second nucleotide sequence encoding the AAV capsid protein, and a second vector comprising the third nucleotide sequence comprising the rAAV genome. As used in the context of a packaging system as described herein, a "vector" refers to a nucleic acid molecule that is a vehicle for introducing nucleic acids into a cell (e.g., a plasmid, a virus, a cosmid, an artificial chromosome, etc.).

Any AAV Rep protein can be employed in the packaging systems disclosed herein. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the Rep nucleotide sequence encodes an AAV2 Rep protein. Suitable AAV2 Rep proteins include, without limitation, Rep 78/68 or Rep 68/52. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the nucleotide sequence encoding the AAV2 Rep protein comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein having a minimum percent sequence identity to the AAV2 Rep amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 22, wherein the minimum percent sequence identity is at least 70% (e.g., at least 75%, at least 80%, at least 85%, at least 90%, at least 95%, at least 98%, at least 99%, or 100%) across the length of the amino acid sequence of the AAV2 Rep protein. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the AAV2 Rep protein has the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 22.

In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the packaging system further comprises a fourth nucleotide sequence comprising one or more helper virus genes. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the packaging system further comprises a third vector, e.g., a helper virus vector, comprising the fourth nucleotide sequence comprising the one or more helper virus genes. The third vector may be an independent third vector, integral with the first vector, or integral with the second vector.

In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the helper virus is selected from the group consisting of adenovirus, herpes virus (including herpes simplex virus (HSV)), poxvirus (such as vaccinia virus), cytomegalovirus (CMV), and baculovirus. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, where the helper virus is adenovirus, the adenovirus genome comprises one or more adenovirus RNA genes selected from the group consisting of E1, E2, E4 and VA. In certain embodiments of the packaging system, where the helper virus is HSV, the HSV genome comprises one or more of HSV genes selected from the group consisting of UL5/8/52, ICPO, ICP4, ICP22 and UL30/UL42.

In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the first, second, and/or third vector are contained within one or more plasmids. In certain embodiments, the first vector and the third vector are contained within a first plasmid. In certain embodiments the second vector and the third vector are contained within a second plasmid.

In certain embodiments of the packaging system, the first, second, and/or third vector are contained within one or more recombinant helper viruses. In certain embodiments, the first vector and the third vector are contained within a recombinant helper virus. In certain embodiments, the second vector and the third vector are contained within a recombinant helper virus.

In a further aspect, the disclosure provides a method for recombinant preparation of an AAV as described herein, wherein the method comprises transfecting or transducing a cell with a packaging system as described herein under conditions operative for enclosing the rAAV genome in the capsid to form the rAAV as described herein. Exemplary methods for recombinant preparation of an rAAV include transient transfection (e.g., with one or more transfection plasmids containing a first, and a second, and optionally a third vector as described herein), viral infection (e.g., with one or more recombinant helper viruses, such as an adenovirus, poxvirus (such as vaccinia virus), herpes virus (including HSV, cytomegalovirus, or baculovirus), containing a first, and a second, and optionally a third vector as described herein), and stable producer cell line transfection or infection (e.g., with a stable producer cell, such as a mammalian or insect cell, containing a Rep nucleotide sequence encoding one or more AAV Rep proteins and/or a Cap nucleotide sequence encoding one or more AAV capsid proteins as described herein, and with an rAAV genome as described herein being delivered in the form of a plasmid or a recombinant helper virus).

Accordingly, the instant disclosure provides a packaging system for preparation of a recombinant AAV (rAAV), wherein the packaging system comprises a first nucleotide sequence encoding one or more AAV Rep proteins; a second nucleotide sequence encoding a capsid protein of any one of the AAVs described herein; a third nucleotide sequence comprising an rAAV genome sequence of any one of the AAVs described herein; and optionally a fourth nucleotide sequence comprising one or more helper virus genes.

V. EXAMPLES

These examples are offered by way of illustration, and not by way of limitation.

Example 1: hPAH Correction Vector Designs

Mouse-Specific PAH Gene Editing Vector PAH-006m

The mouse-specific gene editing AAV vector, PAH-006m, is shown in FIG. 2A. This vector was designed to integrate a human PAH coding sequence into the mouse PAH gene locus using left and right homology arms that are specific to the mouse sequence. PAH-006m comprises, from 5' to 3', the following genetic elements: a 5' ITR element; a 5' homology arm; a silently altered human PAH coding sequence; an SV40 polyadenylation sequence; a 3' homology arm; and a 3' ITR element. The sequences of these elements are set forth in Table 1. PAH-006m does not comprise a heterologous promoter.

Mouse-Specific PAH Gene Transfer Gene Editing Vector PAH-006m-LP-1

The mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector, PAH-006m-LP-1, is shown in FIG. 2B. This vector was designed to integrate a human PAH coding sequence into the mouse PAH gene locus using mouse left and right homology arms, and also to allow expression of human PAH under the control of a heterologous liver-specific promoter in a cell in the absence of genomic integration. PAH-006m-LP-1 comprises, from 5' to 3', the following genetic elements: a 5' ITR element; a 5' homology arm; a transcriptional regulatory element comprising a human apolipoprotein hepatic control region (HCR) element, a human alpha-1-antitrypsin (hAAT) promoter element, and a hAAT exon 1; an SV40 element; a silently altered human PAH coding sequence; an SV40 polyadenylation sequence; a 3' homology arm; and a 3' ITR element. The sequences of these elements are set forth in Table 1.

Human-Specific PAH Gene Editing Vector PAH-032h

The human-specific gene editing AAV vector, PAH-032h, is shown in FIG. 2C. This vector was designed to integrate a human PAH coding sequence into the human PAH gene locus using left and right homology arms that are specific to the human sequence. PAH-032h comprises, from 5' to 3', the following genetic elements: a 5' ITR element; a 5' homology arm; a splice acceptor; a 2A element; a silently altered human PAH coding sequence; an SV40 polyadenylation sequence; a 3' homology arm; and a 3' ITR element. The sequences of these elements are set forth in Table 1. PAH-032h does not comprise a heterologous promoter.

Human-Specific PAH Gene Transfer Gene Editing Vector hPAH-hI1C-032-LP1-SD3

The human-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector, hPAH-hI1C-032-LP1-SD3, is shown in FIG. 2D. This vector was designed to integrate a human PAH coding sequence into the human PAH gene locus using human left and right homology arms, and also to allow expression of human PAH under the control of a heterologous liver-specific promoter in a cell in the absence of genomic integration. hPAH-hI1C-032-LP1-SD3 comprises, from 5' to 3', the following genetic elements: a 5' ITR element; a 5' homology arm; a transcriptional regulatory element comprising a human apolipoprotein hepatic control region (HCR) element, a human alpha-1-antitrypsin (hAAT) promoter element, and a hAAT exon 1; an SV40 element; a silently altered human PAH coding sequence; an SV40 polyadenylation sequence; a 3' homology arm; and a 3' ITR element. The sequences of these elements are set forth in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Selected genetic elements in PAH correction vectors PAH-006m, PAH-006m-LP-1, PAH-032h, and hPAH-hI1C-032-LP1-SD3				
Genetic Element	PAH-006m	PAH-006m-LP-1	PAH-032h	hPAH-hI1C-032-LP1-SD3
	SEQ ID NO:			
5' ITR element	14	14	14	14
5' homology arm	84	85	23	23
Splice acceptor	—	—	30	—
2A element	—	—	40	—
transcriptional regulatory element	—	27	—	27
SV40 intron element	—	29	—	29
silently altered human PAH coding sequence	83	28	83	28
SV40 polyadenylation sequence	31	31	31	31
3' homology arm	86	86	24	24
3' ITR element	18	18	18	18

TABLE 1-continued

Genetic Element	Selected genetic elements in PAH correction vectors PAH-006m, PAH-006m-LP-1, PAH-032h, and hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-5D3			
	PAH-006m	PAH-006m-LP-1	PAH-032h	hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-5D3
AAV genome from 5' homology arm to 3' homology arm	77	79	81	43
AAV genome from 5' ITR to 3' ITR	78	80	82	45

“—” signifies an absence of this element

Example 2: Analysis of hPAH Correction Vectors in Mouse Models

Materials and Methods

PAH^{enu2} Mouse Model:

The PAH^{enu2} mouse model was used to establish dose response for PAH correction vectors packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid through measurement of vector genomes, percent target gene insertion, hPAH mRNA expression, and Phe/Tyr concentration.

The PAH^{enu2} mouse line was produced by germline ethylnitrosourea mutagenesis followed by a Phe clearance screen to isolate a mutant mouse line deficient in PAH activity (see McDonald J D, et al. *PNAS* 1990; 87:1965-1967, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety). It has a homozygous missense mutation (F263S in exon 7) in the region encoding the PAH active site, resulting in abolished activity of PAH. Mutations within exon 7 are common in humans with PAH deficiency, although PAH deficiency in humans is typically expressed in a compound heterozygous background. PAH^{enu2} mice exhibit present with blood Phe levels consistently above 1200 μmol/L.

FRG® Mouse Human Liver Xenograft Model:

Fah^{-/-}/Rag2^{-/-}/Il2rg^{-/-} (FRG) mice (Azuma et al. (2007) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 25(8): 903-910) containing human liver tissue were used to measure in vivo transduction of vector genomes, human DNA target gene insertion, and mRNA expression of hPAH in human liver tissue, following administration of correction vectors packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid across a range of doses.

The FRG® human liver xenograft model is an immunocompromised mouse strain harboring triple gene knockouts of Fah^{-/-}, Il2rg^{-/-} and Rag2^{-/-}. Because of the Il2rg^{-/-} and Rag2^{-/-} knockouts these mice lack B-cell, T-cell and NK-cells resulting in acceptance of engraftment with human cells. The Fah^{-/-} genotype renders these mice dependent on the liver protective drug, 2-(2-nitro-4-trifluoromethylbenzoyl)-1,3-cyclohexanedione (NTBC), such that its withdrawal leads to loss of hepatocytes and animal death within 4-8 weeks.

To generate humanized livers in FRG mice, human primary hepatocytes were implanted concurrent with NTBC withdrawal. Since the human hepatocytes have an intact FAH gene, only murine hepatocytes are affected, resulting in the gradual repopulation of the mouse liver compartment with human hepatocytes. The human repopulated livers show >90% human hepatocytes and restored hepatic function (Azuma et al. (2007) *Nat. Biotechnol.* 25(8): 903-910). On-Target Insertion—ddPCR Linkage Assay:

To determine the level of target insertion per allele at the PAH gene locus, an assay that uses droplet digital PCR (ddPCR) was employed. In this assay, target insertion was

determined by measuring genetic linkage between the hPAH transgene and the genomic target. Linkage is a measurement of how often two sequences are on the same strand of DNA. Determining the amount of linked to unlinked vector and genome sequences can be used to measure insertion efficiency, which is reported as percent insertion per allele.

To measure target insertion via linkage, two primer and probe sets were used, one targeting the silently altered hPAH payload and a second targeting the Pah genomic sequence beyond the homology arms. Each probe consisted of a fluorophore in either the FAM or HEX channel such that when DNA is analyzed in partitioned droplets, each droplet can be scored by its emission signature as producing one of three possible signals: FAM-positive (silently altered hPAH payload alone); HEX-positive (genomic alone); and HEX+FAM positive (contains silently altered hPAH payload and genomic sequence). Target insertion was measured by determining the proportion of droplets containing both the payload and the genomic sequence in excess of expectation due to probability, divided by the total number of Pah alleles tested.

As the relative concentration of vector to genome can vary across doses and models, it is important to ensure each measurement is within the linear range of detection for both the vector and the target genomic sequence. Therefore, prior to measuring target insertion, the relative abundance of vector and target genome was measured across a range of sample input concentrations from 1 ng, 5 ng, 10 ng, 100 ng. The ratio of vector to genome was used to determine the sample input concentration in which both the vector and genomes fall within the limits of detection by ddPCR which are between 0.25-5000 molecules per μl.

On-Target Insertion—Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Assay:

This approach was used to calculate target insertion using assays spanning both left and right integration sites of the human PAH editing construct. Each of the two amplicons share their respective outward primer located on the genomic DNA flanking each homology arm, while the inward primers were unique for unedited alleles or for the edited alleles respectively. Each number of wild-type (WT) and edited sequences were tallied by counting the number of sequences covering the junction between the homology arm and either the inserted gene or the unedited wild-type sequence. Having separate assays covering both the left and right side of the insertion site provides redundant quantitation of insertion. By using this NGS approach, the percentage of target insertions can be detected per total number of alleles, and in addition, sequences of the entire insertion site can be collected, enabling the detection of de novo mutations (e.g., incorrect insertion and deletion events and ITR integration).

Differences of uninserted and inserted amplification efficiency were accounted for using an 11-step standard for both left and right integration sites. Each control panel consists of purified uninserted amplicon and edited amplicon at the following ratios: 0% edited, 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 50%, 60%, 90%, 95%, 98%, 99% and 100% edited control sequence. Target insertion efficiency calculations were as follows: the sequencing reads specific to uninserted and inserted genomic loci are tallied and target insertion was calculated by (insertion read counts/total read counts*100%) and fitted to the standard curve. As editing quantitation per sample was measured by two independent assays, each spanning opposite homology arms into the native genome, the consistency between each measurement was determined.

On-Target Accuracy—Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) Assay:

To determine if target gene insertion is accompanied by de novo mutation at the integration sites, PCR amplicons spanning genomic sequences beyond both left and right of the homologous arms and into the target insertion site were sequenced. A total of four amplicons were sequenced per sample. Insertion specific amplicons spanning each homology arm (hPAH dependent PCR) or WT/uninserted alleles spanning each homology arm (no hPAH insertion) were assessed.

To identify the detection limit of the assay, an amplicon-based control panel was built by mixing two right homologous arm amplicons, varied by one base (a T to G variation), at 0%, 0.1%, 0.5%, 1%, 2%, 5%, 10%, 50, and 100%. The amplicon control panel went through the same processing steps. Based on the quantitative variant calling from the standard curve, false-positive variants were observed at a frequency of 0.1-0.25% at non-random positions. Sequencing coverage for almost all positions was above 10,000. A variant was considered to be a true positive with the following criteria: (1) at >0.5% variant frequency and pass filters; (2) appear in both technical sequencing duplicates; and (3) not observed in WT alleles given comparable sequence depth and quality.

Results

A study was performed in PAH^{enu2} mice using the mouse-specific correction vector, PAH-006m, which contains homology arms targeting the mouse PAH locus. PAH-006m does not contain a liver specific promoter, and as such, expression is driven by the endogenous promoter elements. Three male mice per group were administered either 1E+14 vg/kg PAH-006m packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, or formulation buffer, and blood Phe level was measured weekly for 12 weeks. At the 12-week timepoint, mice were sacrificed to measure target insertion at the PAH locus, and mRNA expression levels.

Blood Phe levels were reduced to normal levels by 2 weeks post-administration of PAH-006m packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, as shown in FIG. 3. Reduction of blood Phe was maintained at levels of <360 μM for the duration of the 12-week study.

The level of on-target insertion at the PAH locus was measured using the ddPCR linkage assay as described in the Materials and Methods above. A range of 3-7% target insertion per allele was detected in the liver at the 12-week timepoint, as shown in FIG. 4. The level of silently altered hPAH mRNA was also measured (relative to mouse GAPDH) and is shown in FIG. 5. The expression of silently altered hPAH mRNA was detected (PAH/GAPDH mRNA ratio was 0.38±0.06). Of note, the level of on-target insertion per allele was found to be directly correlated to the level of mRNA expression (R-squared 0.82; P<0.02).

To determine if similar levels of on-target insertion and mRNA expression could be achieved in human liver, experiments were conducted in the FRG® mouse containing a human liver xenograft. Mice were treated with a single IV dose of 1E+14 vg/kg PAH-032h packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. PAH-032h does not contain the liver specific promoter, and as such, expression is driven by the endogenous human promoter elements, similar to construct PAH-006m.

Expression of hPAH mRNA derived from silently altered hPAH was evaluated in liver cells from the FRG® mouse. Expression was measured by RT-ddPCR and expressed as a ratio to GAPDH to allow for comparison across human and mouse hepatocytes. In the human hepatocytes isolated from the FRG® mouse model, 6-weeks after administration of

PAH-032h packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, hPAH mRNA derived from silently altered hPAH was expressed (hPAH/GAPDH mRNA ratio=0.57±0.11). Levels of silently altered hPAH mRNA in mouse hepatocytes were significantly lower (PAH/GAPDH mRNA ratio=0.13±0.08, p<0.003 vs human) and could be entirely accounted for by the presence of contaminating human hepatocytes in the preparations used (approximately 15-20% human). The proportion of mouse cells in human samples and human cells in mouse samples was calculated by measuring the relative abundance of human and mouse GAPDH gene in each sample.

Confirmation of human-specific target insertion into the human PAH locus was done in a separate study in FRG® mice where levels of on-target insertion (~6% using the linkage ddPCR method; FIG. 6) and levels of hPAH mRNA derived from silently altered hPAH (hPAH/GAPDH mRNA ratio=0.45±0.26) were achieved in human cells with treatment of PAH-032h packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. Target gene insertion efficiency was characterized using the NGS assay in which quantitation of integration is based on two separate measurements that cover both the left and right homology arms, respectively, with coverage extending into the genomic targeted integration sites and past the end of each homology arm, as described in the Materials and Methods above. Untreated wild-type genomic DNA was used to detect the false-positive rate for this experiment. Integration of hPAH into the PAH locus was confirmed with orthogonal assays (linkage ddPCR and NGS) reporting integration efficiencies of 6%. These results are shown in FIG. 7.

FIG. 6 and FIG. 7 show targeted insertion frequency in hepatocytes isolated from treated FRG mice. FIG. 6 shows insertion of the human-targeting PAH-032h correction vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid into mouse and human PAH loci, as measured by the species specific ddPCR editing assays described herein. As a positive control linkage between a mouse-specific PAH locus probe and a probe for the homologous insertion site was used. In FIG. 6, An.1 HS refers to Animal 1 *Homo sapiens* Cells, An.1 MM refers to Animal 1 *Mus musculus* cells, An.1 MM Pos. refers to Animal 1 *Mus musculus* positive control, An.2 HS refers to Animal 2 *Homo sapiens* Cells, An.2 MM refers to Animal 2 *Mus musculus* cells, and An.2 MM Pos. refers to Animal 2 *Mus musculus* positive control. FIG. 7 shows the editing of human hepatocytes as measured by quantitative NGS assays spanning both left and right homology arms. Editing efficiency was measured by read counts of edits specific to wild-type specific sequences. Untreated human DNA mixed with PAH-032h vector served as a negative control.

From these studies, it can be concluded that: (1) blood Phe concentration is reduced to a therapeutically relevant threshold (≤360 μM) following administration of the mouse construct PAH-006m packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid into PAH^{enu2} mice; (2) similar levels of mRNA expression were observed across species between the mouse-specific construct PAH-006m in PAH^{enu2} mice and the human specific construct PAH-032h in the human liver tissue of FRG® mice, both packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid; (3) no significant target insertion was observed in mouse hepatocytes (using mouse-specific assays) following administration of the human specific construct PAH-032h packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid into FRG® mice, demonstrating the sequence/species specificity of the human homology arms; and (4) similar levels of on-target integration per allele were achieved across species between the mouse-specific con-

struct PAH-006m in the PAH^{emu2} mouse (4-7%) and the human specific construct PAH-032h in the FRG mouse (~6%).

Example 3: In Vivo Efficacy of PAH-006m-LP-1 in PAH^{emu2} Mice

The ability of the PAH-006m-LP-1 vector to reduce blood Phe levels in mice was assessed and correlated with hPAH mRNA expression and target insertion at the mouse PAH locus. Specifically, four PAH^{emu2} mice received single intravenous administration of the murine specific PAH-006m-LP-1 vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid covering a ~2-log dose range, with dose levels of 5E+12, 1E+13, 1E+14, and 2E+14 vg/kg (“GE 5E12,” “GE 1E13,” “GE 1E14,” and “GE 2E14,” respectively). In addition, a control arm containing an AAV gene transfer construct expressing hPAH but with no homology arms was administered at a dose of 1E+13 vg/kg (“GT (+) control 1E13”). Four PAH^{emu2} mice were also administered formulation buffer as a negative control (“FB”). Blood Phe concentration was measured over the course of the experiment.

A subset of animals dosed at 1E+14 vg/kg were sacrificed at the 2-week timepoint to measure the level of target gene insertion in the liver. A level of 5±2% target gene insertion per allele was detected. The blood Phe concentrations in the mice through week 41 are shown in FIG. 8A. FIG. 8A shows the full data set, while FIG. 8B shows the data out to 12 weeks with a reduced y-axis scale to allow differences between the dose levels to be seen more clearly. Blood Phe concentration was reduced to normal levels by one week following administration of all dose levels, with the 1E+14 and 2E+14 doses resulting in the lowest levels.

On-target analysis was performed on animals dosed at 5E12 vg/kg (“5E+12”), 1E13 vg/kg (“1E+13”), and 1E14 vg/kg (“1E+14”), as indicated (FIG. 8C). On-target integration was measured by next generation sequencing as described in Example 2. Integration rates were calculated based on the number of sequences with the integration divided by total number of sequences (with or without the integration event). In FIG. 8C, all data was collected at 43 weeks post-dosing, except “1E+14 vg/kg—3 wks” where the data was collected at 3 weeks post-dosing. As shown, on-target integration was detected in animals dosed with 1E14 vg/kg PAH-006m-LP-1 vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at both 3 and 43 weeks post-dosing.

Example 4: In Vitro Editing Specificity of PAH-032h in Non-Human Primate and Human Hepatocytes

Cynomolgus monkeys exhibit 94.2% sequence identity at the PAH locus to the human homology arm sequences of PAH-032h. To determine the specificity of PAH-032h for the human PAH locus, the ability of PAH-032h to edit the PAH locus in a mixture of primary cynomolgus monkey and primary human hepatocytes was assessed. A total of 5E+5 hepatocytes from a single cynomolgus monkey and a single human donor were treated with 1.5E+5 vg/cell of PAH-032h vector packaged in an AAVHSC15 capsid. Editing of the PAH locus was assessed by PCR using primers specific for the human edited allele and primers specific for the non-human primate edited allele. These PCR primers were designed to show either presence or absence of integration and were not quantitative. Accordingly, measurements of PCR efficiency were determined in positive control DNA

across a standard curve of dilutions. This PCR assay had a lower limit of detection of 15 copies of edited allele (2.618E-5 amol).

Targeted integration of the payload into the PAH locus of human hepatocytes was observed. In contrast, no integration of the payload into the homologous cynomolgus monkey loci was detected. These results indicate that the human homology arms were specific for the human PAH locus in these assays.

Example 5: Comparison Between Gene Transfer/Gene Editing Vector and Episomal Transgene Expression Vector

To investigate the dose response of integrated transgene expression and episomal transgene expression, a head-to-head comparison was performed using the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector, PAH-006m-LP-1, and an episomal transgene expression AAV vector (containing the same transcriptional regulatory element as PAH-006m-LP-1, but lacking homology arms), packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. The only difference between the payloads of the two vectors was the presence of two silent nucleotide changes in the PAH coding sequence of PAH-006m-LP-1. Five male, 4-week-old PAH^{emu2} mice were intravenously administered 1E12 vg/kg (“1E+12”), 5E12 vg/kg (“5E+12”), 1E13 vg/kg (“1E+13”), 5E13 vg/kg (“5E+13”), or 1E14 vg/kg (“1E+14”) doses of either the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing vector or the episomal transgene expression vector, in each case packaged in AAVHSC15, or a formulation buffer control (FB). For the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15, after an official titering procedure, the titer of the lot used was accordingly adjusted to 7.8E11 vg/kg (“7.8E+11”), 3.9E12 vg/kg (“3.9E+12 vg/kg”), 7.8E12 vg/kg (“7.8E+12”), 3.9E13 vg/kg (“3.9E+13”), and 7.8E13 vg/kg (“7.8E+13”). It was found that targeted integration in mice dosed with PAH-006m-LP-1 was detectible and stable. A dose response between phenotype correction and levels of integration was also found.

FIGS. 9A and 9B show 12-week time courses of the serum Phe levels in the mice that were dosed as described above. As shown, a reduction in serum Phe was observed in mice that received the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9A), or the gene transfer/gene editing vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9B). Corresponding increases in blood Tyr concentration, a downstream metabolite of Phe, were also observed in mice that received the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9C), or the gene transfer/gene editing vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9D).

FIGS. 9E and 9F show the vector genome levels in PAH^{emu2} mice dosed with the episomal transgene expression vector (FIG. 9E) or PAH-006m-LP1 (FIG. 9F), in each case packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, at the indicated doses. Vector genomes per ug of DNA were measured using quantitative PCR using a coding sequence specific primer and probes relative to input genomic DNA target. A dose response in both vector genome copy number and mRNA was observed for both PAH-006m-LP-1 and the episomal transgene expression vector. The vector copy number for PAH-006m-LP-1 (FIG. 9F) was higher across all doses compared to the episomal transgene expression vector (FIG. 9E). Differences in VG/ug between the transgene and the

integration vector are observed and may reflect differences in stability between self-complementary and single-stranded vectors.

FIGS. 9G and 9H show the PAH transgene mRNA expression levels in PAH^{enu2} mice dosed with the episomal transgene expression vector (FIG. 9G) or PAH-006m-LP1 (FIG. 9H), in each case packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, at the indicated doses. mRNA levels were measured by quantitative RT-PCR using coding sequence specific primers and probes relative to total RNA. As shown, mRNA expression was found to be dose-responsive, and expression level was found to be slightly higher in mice that received PAH-006m-LP1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid as compared to mice that received the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid.

To assess the quantity and fidelity of target locus integration in PAH^{enu2} mice, two methods were performed to detect integration events: ddPCR and next generation sequencing.

The level of on-target integration at the PAH locus was measured using the ddPCR linkage assay as described in Example 2. FIG. 9I shows the amount of on-target integration (measured in viral genomes per PAH allele detected by ddPCR) at 12 weeks post-dosing for the various doses of PAH-006m-LP1 and episomal transgene expression vector control indicated. As shown, a dose response of targeted integration detected by ddPCR was observed in mice that received PAH-006m-LP1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9I; Groups 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6). In comparison, no targeted integration was detected by ddPCR in mice that received the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 9I; Group 11).

FIG. 9J shows the frequency of on-target vector insertion detected (using the NGS approach described in Example 2) 12 weeks post-dosing with the indicated doses of PAH-006m-LP1 packaged in AAVHSC15. As shown, a dose response of targeted integration detected by NGS was observed in mice that received PAH-006m-LP1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. In comparison, no targeted integration was detected by NGS in mice that received the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. Integration level was found to be dose-responsive and higher than 2% at doses greater than 5E13 vg/kg.

To evaluate the effect of integrated transgene expression and episomal transgene expression in proliferating cell populations, 10-week-old PAH^{enu2} mice were intravenously administered 5E12 vg/kg, 2E13 vg/kg, 6E13 vg/kg, or 1E15 vg/kg doses of either the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing vector or the episomal transgene expression vector, in each case packaged in AAVHSC15, or a formulation buffer control (FB). For the episomal transgene expression vector packaged in AAVHSC15, after an official titering procedure, the titer of the lot used was accordingly adjusted to 3.92E12 vg/kg (“3.92E+12”), 1.57E13 vg/kg (“1.57E+13 vg/kg”), 4.71E13 vg/kg (“4.71E+13”), and 7.84E13 vg/kg (“7.84E+13”). About 2 weeks post-dosing, the mice underwent either a 70% partial hepatectomy (PHx) to induce rapid hepatocyte cycling, or a sham surgery (sham). FIGS. 9K and 9L show a time course out to 42 weeks (FIG. 9K) or 40 weeks (FIG. 9L) of the serum Phe levels in these mice. As shown, in mice treated with the episomal transgene expression vector (FIG. 9K), serum Phe levels were reduced at weeks 1 and 2. Following hepatectomy at the 2-week timepoint, the Phe levels at the 5E12 vg/kg and 2E13 vg/kg dose levels increased during the period of accelerated liver regeneration. The sham surgery animals treated with 2E13 vg/kg episomal transgene expression vector did not show a loss of this response, indicating that the increase in serum

Phe levels in the episomal transgene expression vector treated hepatectomized mice may be due to vector dilution under conditions of accelerated liver growth that occurred following hepatectomy. Mice treated with the gene transfer/gene editing vector (FIG. 9L) showed a stable reduction in Phe levels throughout the period of accelerated liver growth in the partially hepatectomized mice. This result may be indicative of the benefit of integration at the target mouse Phe locus.

Example 6: Comparison Between Mouse-Specific Vector and Human-Specific Vector

To investigate dose range differences between the mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1; “mouse design”), and the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (hPAH-h1C-032-LP1-SD3; “human design”) was used in a head-to-head study. Four to five male, 4-week-old (FIGS. 10A-10H) or 10-week-old (FIGS. 10I-10P) PAH^{enu2} mice were intravenously administered 1E12 vg/kg, 5E12 vg/kg, 1E13 vg/kg, or 5E13 vg/kg of either the mouse design vector (FIGS. 10A, 10C, 10E, 10G, 10I, 10K, 10M, and 10O) or the human design vector (FIGS. 10B, 10D, 10F, 10H, 10J, 10L, 10N, and 10P), in each case packaged in AAVHSC15, or a formulation buffer control (FB).

The human design vector comprises human homology arm sequences and would not be expected to integrate into the mouse genome via homologous recombination due to sequence differences, accordingly the human design vector served as an episomal-only control in these experiments. As shown, 4-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 10B) exhibited an improvement in serum Phe reduction, similar to mice administered the mouse design vector (FIG. 10A). A corresponding increase in blood Tyr concentration was also observed in the 4-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 10D) and in the mice dosed with the mouse design vector (FIG. 10C). As shown in FIGS. 10E and 10F, a dose response was observed for vector genome levels detected in the liver of 4-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector (FIG. 10F) or the mouse design vector (FIG. 10E) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. A dose response was also observed for mRNA levels detected in the liver of 4-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector (FIG. 10H) or the mouse design vector (FIG. 10G) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid.

At 10 weeks old, mice dosed with the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 10I) were found to have a similar reduction in serum Phe levels, compared to mice dosed with the mouse design vector (FIG. 10H). A corresponding increase in blood Tyr concentration was also observed in the 10-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid (FIG. 10K) and in mice dosed with the mouse design vector (FIG. 10J). As shown in FIGS. 10M and 10N, a dose response was observed for vector genome levels detected in the liver of 10-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector (FIG. 10N) or the mouse design vector (FIG. 10M) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid. A dose response was also observed for mRNA levels detected in the liver of 10-week-old mice dosed with the human design vector (FIG. 10P) or the mouse design vector (FIG. 10O) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid.

Example 7: Effect of a Single Dose of Mouse-Specific Vector or Human-Specific Vector

To evaluate the effect of the age of PAH^{enu2} mice on the response to a single dose of the mouse-specific gene trans-

fer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1; “mouse design”) or the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (hPAH-hIIC-032-LP1-SD3; “human design”), mice at 2-, 4-, and 10-weeks of age were selected. This allowed for a comparison between the effect of pediatric liver growth (2- and 4-week-old mice) and the liver of an adult (10-week-old mice). A single 1E14 vg/kg dose of the mouse design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 or the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 was intravenously administered to PAHenu2 mice at 2-, 4-, or 10-weeks of age. A total of four to five male mice in each age group were administered the respective packaged vectors. Formulation buffer was administered as control. As the human design vector does not integrate into the mouse Pah locus, it provides a control to demonstrate the effect of episomal expression on mice of different ages. In this example, after an official titering procedure, the titer of the lot used was accordingly adjusted to 9.07E13 vg/kg for the mouse design and 1.06E14 vg/kg for the human design. The various dosing cohorts studied are set forth in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Dosing Cohorts				
Group	Test Article	Dose Level (vg/kg)	Number of mice dosed/Sex (age at dosing)	Necropsy (weeks post-administration)
1	Formulation buffer	NA	5/M (2-weeks)	43 weeks
2	Mouse design vector packaged in AAVHSC15	1E + 14 (9.07E13)	5/M (2-weeks)	
3			4/M (4-weeks)	
4			4/M (10-weeks)	
5			4/M (2-weeks)	2 weeks
6			4/M (2-weeks)	4 weeks
7			4/M (2-weeks)	8 weeks
8	Formulation buffer	NA	4/M (2-weeks)	42 weeks
9	Human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15	1E + 14 (1.06E14)	4/M (2-weeks)	
10			4/M (4-weeks)	
11			4/M (10-weeks)	
12			4/M (2-weeks)	2 weeks
13			4/M (2-weeks)	4 weeks
14			4/M (2-weeks)	8 weeks
15	Mouse design vector packaged in AAVHSC15		4/M (4-weeks)	42 weeks

As set forth in Table 2, Groups 1-4 were sacrificed 43 weeks post-administration, and Groups 8-11, and 15 were sacrificed 42 weeks post-administration. Serum Phe and Tyr levels were examined over time for Groups 1-4, 8-11, and 15 (FIGS. 11A-11D). FIGS. 11E-11K show the vector genome levels and mRNA levels detected in the livers of mice at the necropsy time points indicated in Table 2. mRNA levels in the livers of Groups 5-7 mice were not measured.

In mice treated with the mouse design vector, serum Phe levels were reduced to normal levels within one week following administration of the vector (FIG. 11A). For the treated 4- and 10-week-old mice (Groups 3 and 4), the reduction in Phe levels was maintained through 43 weeks, demonstrating long term durability of response to treatment. For the 2-week-old mice, the results were variable. A corresponding increase in serum Tyr concentration was observed in the 4- and 10-week-old mice through 43 weeks (FIG. 11C). FIG. 11E shows the vector genome levels detected in the liver of 2-, 4-, and 10-week-old mice treated with the mouse design vector. FIG. 11I shows the mRNA levels detected in the liver of 2-, 4-, and 10-week-old mice treated with the mouse design vector.

In mice treated with the human design vector, serum Phe levels were reduced by the one week time point following administration of the vector (FIG. 11B). For the treated 4- and 10-week-old mice (Groups 10 and 11), the reduction in Phe levels was maintained through 43 weeks, indicating long term durability of response to treatment. In the treated 2-week-old mice (Group 9), Phe levels maintained at clinically relevant levels of $\leq 360 \mu\text{M}$ through 30 weeks. A corresponding increase in serum Tyr concentration was observed in Groups 9 (through 30 weeks), 10 (through 42 weeks), and 11 (through 42 weeks) (FIG. 11D). These data indicate that a 1E14 vg/kg dose of the human design vector packaged in AAVHSC15 is sufficient to provide sustained efficacy through the period of liver growth in a juvenile mouse, and that the effect is sustained for at least 30 weeks post-administration. FIG. 11F shows the vector genome levels detected in the liver of 2-, 4-, and 10-week-old mice treated with the human design vector. FIG. 11J shows the mRNA levels detected in the liver of 2-, 4-, and 10-week-old mice treated with the human design vector.

FIGS. 11G and 11H show that in 2-week-old mice treated with the mouse design vector (FIG. 11G; Groups 5-7) and 2-week-old mice treated with the human design vector (FIG. 11H; Groups 12-14), vector genome levels were sustained up to 8 weeks post-administration. FIG. 11K shows that mRNA levels of 2-week-old mice treated with the human design vector were sustained up to 8 weeks post-administration.

Example 8: Kinetics and Durability of Integration in Adult PAH^{enu2} Mice

To determine kinetics and durability of vector integration over time, 10-week-old male PAH^{enu2} mice were administered a mouse-specific gene transfer/gene editing AAV vector (PAH-006m-LP-1) packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg. Six cohorts were sacrificed at 1, 2, 4, 8, and 16 weeks post-dosing (five mice per cohort). The kinetics of integration was investigated by monitoring serum Phe levels over time, vector genome levels over time, PAH transgene mRNA expression levels over time, and targeted integration levels overtime, at the various time points. It was found that vector genome levels, PAH transgene mRNA expression levels, and integration frequencies were stable over time (FIGS. 12A-12C).

FIGS. 12A and 12B show a time course of vector genome levels (FIG. 12A) and PAH transgene mRNA expression levels (FIG. 12B) in PAH^{enu2} mice administered PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg. The vector genome and the mRNA levels over time were found to be stable up to 42 weeks. Vector genome levels were measured using quantitative PCR using a coding sequence specific primer and probes relative to input genomic DNA target. Measurement of expression was performed by quantitative RT-PCR using coding sequence specific primers and probes relative to total RNA.

A long-read next generation sequencing (NGS) method was developed to quantitate integrated versus unintegrated alleles. Long-read sequencing was selected due to the length of the homology arms requiring a read through of the integration sequence and into the genomic DNA. The method was able to distinguish between integrated alleles, wild-type alleles, and vector genomes that are present in a given sample. PCR is performed using three primers specific to i) the genomic region; ii) a region specific to the integrated allele; and iii) a region specific to the wild-type allele. The frequency of on-target vector integration was deter-

mined by competitively amplifying both wild-type and integrated alleles at the PAH region using DNA derived from the livers of treated animals. The long-read sequencing of the amplified products covered the homology arm, which was identical across genomic, integrated, and vector genome sequences. The adjoining sequences, which were also covered by long-read sequencing, determine whether the source of the read was from wild-type, integrated, or vector genomes. Contiguous sequences that included both the genomic DNA and the silently altered hPAH transgene were tallied as integrated alleles, while sequences that included only the genomic DNA without the silently altered hPAH transgene in the target integration site were tallied as wild-type alleles. Percentage of integrated sequences were calculated as the number of reads mapped to the integrated reference divided by the total number of reads mapped to the integrated reference, reads mapped to the wild-type reference, and reads mapped to vector genome concatemers. FIG. 12C shows a time course of targeted integration frequency in PAH^{enu2} mice administered PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg. On-target integration was detected at one week post-dosing, achieved peak levels by about 2 weeks, and remained consistent through 42 weeks.

FIGS. 12D and 12E are graphs showing the effect on serum Phe (FIG. 12D) and Tyr (FIG. 12E) in PAH^{enu2} mice administered PAH-006m-LP-1 packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid at a dose of 1E14 vg/kg, up to 42 weeks post-injection.

Example 9: In Vivo Efficacy of hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3

To determine kinetics and durability of integration of a human specific gene transfer/gene editing vector over time, male humanized liver FRG mice (“HuLiv” mice; see, Example 2) were administered the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing vector, hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, at a dose of 7E13 vg/kg (Groups 1 and 3) or 2E14 vg/kg (Groups 2 and 4), and sacrificed at 4 (Groups 1 and 2) or 12 weeks (Groups 3 and 4) post-dosing (six male mice per cohort). Control FRG mice were administered formulation buffer and sacrificed at 4 (Group 5) or 12 weeks (Group 6) post-administration.

FIGS. 13A and 13B show the vector genome levels and mRNA levels detected in human hepatocytes isolated from HuLiv mice at 4 and 12 weeks after administration of hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3 packaged in AAVHSC15, at the indicated doses. As shown, the level of vector genomes (FIG. 13A) and mRNA expression (FIG. 13B) in human hepatocytes were found to be dose responsive and stable over time up to 12 weeks. Vector genome levels were measured using quantitative PCR using a coding sequence specific primer and probes relative to input genomic DNA target. Measurement of expression was performed by quantitative RT-PCR using coding sequence specific primers and probes relative to total RNA. FIG. 13C shows the frequency of on-target integration detected in human hepatocytes isolated from HuLiv mice at 4 and 12 weeks after administration of hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3 packaged in AAVHSC15, at the indicated doses. As shown, the level of on-target integration in human hepatocytes was found to be dose responsive and stable over time up to 12 weeks. Measurement of targeted integration was carried out using the long-read NGS method described in Example 8.

Given that homologous recombination may be driven by short stretches of sequence similarity between the homology arms of the vector and an off-target location in the genome, a PCR-based assay was developed to specifically test for integration into genomic regions that contain sequence similar to the homology arms. The method bioinformatically predicted the most likely regions to undergo off-target homologous recombination in human cells transduced with vector containing homology arms specific to the human PAH locus. These predicted regions were selected based on the highest sequence similarity to the homology arms. A PCR-based method was designed to specifically test transduced samples for any occurrence of off-target integration in the predicted regions. Using this PCR-based method, integration to a level of 1:10000 DNA molecules was able to be detected.

Predicted off-target integration sites were selected based on two criteria: a minimum sequence length of 35 bp; and a minimum sequence identity of 60% relative to the homology arms. Six regions of the genome were identified that met these criteria via bioinformatic alignment against Genome Reference Consortium Human Build 38. PCR primers that allow specific amplification for off-target integration at 5 of these 6 regions were designed. Region 3 was found to be in a highly repetitive region and was dropped from further analysis because specific primers could not be generated. As positive controls (“Pos”), specific control DNAs spiked into genomic DNA, were run for each specific region down to a dilution of 1:10,000, representing 0.010% and the limit of detection of the PCR-based method. For each predicted region, integration-specific primer pairs targeting homologous recombination in either direction (inward (“In”) or outward (“Out”) from the region of homology) were tested independently to query for off-target integration. Off-target integration was defined as positive if a distinct PCR band of the correct size was identified in a sample.

FIGS. 14A-14D show the results of predicted off-target integration determined by the PCR-based method described above, performed on genomic DNA samples isolated from 10-week-old male humanized liver FRG mice administered the human-specific gene transfer/gene editing vector, hPAH-h11C-032-LP1-SD3, packaged in AAVHSC15 capsid, at a dose of 7E13 vg/kg (FIGS. 14A and 14C) or 2E14 vg/kg (FIGS. 14B and 14D), and sacrificed at 4 (FIGS. 14A and 14B) or 12 weeks (FIGS. 14C and 14D) post-dosing (six male mice per cohort). As shown, no integration was detected at the predicted off-target integration sites.

The invention is not to be limited in scope by the specific embodiments described herein. Indeed, various modifications of the invention in addition to those described will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the foregoing description and accompanying figures. Such modifications are intended to fall within the scope of the appended claims.

All references (e.g., publications or patents or patent applications) cited herein are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety and for all purposes to the same extent as if each individual reference (e.g., publication or patent or patent application) was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. Other embodiments are within the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

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 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
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Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
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Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270

Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
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Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
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Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro

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Pro	Ser	Gln	Met	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asn	Phe	Gln	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Glu
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Gly	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Gln	Arg	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Gln	Asn
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Thr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ser
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Tyr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	His	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln
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Thr	Gly	Trp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Trp	Gln
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Lys	His	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Thr	Pro	Val	Pro	Ala
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Gln	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Ile	Glu	Trp	Glu	Leu	Gln
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Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Arg	Trp	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Asn
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Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val
705					710					715					720
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 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
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 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
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Ile Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
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Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
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Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
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Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270

Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320

Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335

Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365

Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415

Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys

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515					520					525					
Glu	Gly	Glu	Asp	Arg	Phe	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly
530					535					540					
Lys	Gln	Gly	Thr	Gly	Arg	Asp	Asn	Val	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Ile
545					550					555					560
Thr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ser
				565					570					575	
Tyr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	His	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln
			580					585						590	
Thr	Gly	Trp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Trp	Gln
			595				600					605			
Asp	Arg	Asp	Val	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ile	Trp	Ala	Lys	Ile	Pro	His
610					615					620					
Thr	Tyr	Gly	Asn	Phe	His	Pro	Ser	Pro	Leu	Met	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Met
625					630					635					640
Lys	His	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Thr	Pro	Val	Pro	Ala
				645					650					655	
Asp	Pro	Pro	Thr	Ala	Phe	Asn	Lys	Asp	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ser	Phe	Ile	Thr
			660					665						670	
Gln	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Ile	Glu	Trp	Glu	Leu	Gln
			675					680					685		
Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Arg	Trp	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Asn
690					695					700					
Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val
705					710					715					720
Tyr	Ser	Glu	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ile	Gly	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asn	Leu
				725					730					735	

<210> SEQ ID NO 5

<211> LENGTH: 736

<212> TYPE: PRT

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 5

Met	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Pro	Asp	Trp	Leu	Glu	Asp	Asn	Leu	Ser
1				5					10					15	
Glu	Gly	Ile	Arg	Glu	Trp	Trp	Ala	Leu	Lys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Pro	Gln	Pro
			20					25					30		
Lys	Ala	Asn	Gln	Gln	His	Gln	Asp	Asn	Ala	Arg	Gly	Leu	Val	Leu	Pro
			35					40					45		
Gly	Tyr	Lys	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Pro	Gly	Asn	Gly	Leu	Asp	Lys	Gly	Glu	Pro
			50					55					60		
Val	Asn	Ala	Ala	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ala	Leu	Glu	His	Asp	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Asp
65					70					75					80
Gln	Gln	Leu	Lys	Ala	Gly	Asp	Asn	Pro	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Tyr	Asn	His	Ala
				85					90					95	
Asp	Ala	Glu	Phe	Gln	Glu	Arg	Leu	Lys	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Phe	Gly	Gly
			100					105						110	
Asn	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu	Pro
			115					120						125	
Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg
			130					135						140	
Pro	Val	Glu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Gln	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Asp

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Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
260 265 270

Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
305 310 315 320

Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
325 330 335

Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
340 345 350

Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
355 360 365

Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
405 410 415

Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Ser Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys
515 520 525

Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
565 570 575

Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
580 585 590

Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
610 615 620

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Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640
 Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655
 Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670
 Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685
 Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700
 Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720
 Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 7
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 7

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30
 Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

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305				310						315					320
Gln	Val	Lys	Glu	Val	Thr	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn
				325					330						335
Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Gln	Leu
			340					345					350		
Pro	Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	His	Glu	Gly	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Pro
		355					360					365			
Ala	Asp	Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asp
	370					375					380				
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Phe
	385				390					395					400
Pro	Ser	Gln	Met	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asn	Phe	Gln	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Glu
			405					410							415
Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	Pro	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ala	His	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu
			420				425						430		
Asp	Arg	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser
		435					440					445			
Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Ser
	450					455						460			
Val	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Asn	Met	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Pro
	465				470					475					480
Gly	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Gln	Arg	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Gln	Asn
				485					490						495
Asn	Asn	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ala	Trp	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Trp	Ala	Leu	Asn
			500					505					510		
Gly	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Lys
		515					520					525			
Glu	Gly	Glu	Asp	Arg	Phe	Phe	Pro	Leu	Ser	Gly	Ser	Leu	Ile	Phe	Gly
	530					535						540			
Lys	Gln	Gly	Thr	Gly	Arg	Asp	Asn	Val	Asp	Ala	Asp	Lys	Val	Met	Ile
	545				550					555					560
Thr	Asn	Glu	Glu	Glu	Ile	Lys	Thr	Thr	Asn	Pro	Val	Ala	Thr	Glu	Ser
				565					570						575
Tyr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ala	Thr	Asn	His	Gln	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln	Ala	Gln
			580					585							590
Thr	Gly	Trp	Val	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gly	Ile	Leu	Pro	Gly	Met	Val	Trp	Gln
		595					600					605			
Asp	Arg	Asp	Val	Tyr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Pro	Ile	Trp	Ala	Lys	Ile	Pro	His
	610					615					620				
Thr	Asp	Gly	Asn	Phe	His	Pro	Ser	Pro	Leu	Met	Gly	Gly	Phe	Gly	Met
	625				630					635					640
Lys	His	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gln	Ile	Leu	Ile	Lys	Asn	Thr	Pro	Val	Pro	Ala
				645					650						655
Asp	Pro	Pro	Thr	Ala	Phe	Asn	Lys	Asp	Lys	Leu	Asn	Ser	Phe	Ile	Thr
			660					665							670
Gln	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln	Val	Ser	Val	Glu	Ile	Glu	Trp	Glu	Leu	Gln
		675					680						685		
Lys	Glu	Asn	Ser	Lys	Arg	Trp	Asn	Pro	Glu	Ile	Gln	Tyr	Thr	Ser	Asn
	690						695						700		
Tyr	Tyr	Lys	Ser	Asn	Asn	Val	Glu	Phe	Ala	Val	Asn	Thr	Glu	Gly	Val
	705				710					715					720
Tyr	Ser	Glu	Pro	Arg	Pro	Ile	Gly	Thr	Arg	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Arg	Asn	Leu
				725					730						735

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<210> SEQ ID NO 9
<211> LENGTH: 736
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 9
Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
1          5          10          15
Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
20          25          30
Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
35          40          45
Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
50          55          60
Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
65          70          75          80
Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
85          90          95
Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
100         105         110
Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
115        120        125
Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
130        135        140
Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Arg Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
145        150        155        160
Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
165        170        175
Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
180        185        190
Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
195        200        205
Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
210        215        220
Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
225        230        235        240
Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
245        250        255
Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
260        265        270
Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
275        280        285
Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
290        295        300
Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
305        310        315        320
Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
325        330        335
Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
340        345        350
Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
355        360        365

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Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415

Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys
 515 520 525

Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
 565 570 575

Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590

Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655

Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700

Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 10
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate
 <400> SEQUENCE: 10

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Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30
 Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Cys Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255
 Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270
 Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285
 Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300
 Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335
 Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350
 Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365
 Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380
 Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415

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Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Gly Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys
 515 520 525

Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
 565 570 575

Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590

Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655

Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700

Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 11
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 11

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45

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Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Arg Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175
 Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190
 Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205
 Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220
 Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255
 Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270
 Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285
 Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300
 Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320
 Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335
 Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350
 Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365
 Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380
 Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400
 Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415
 Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430
 Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445
 Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460
 Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro

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100					105					110					
Asn	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Val	Phe	Gln	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Leu	Glu	Pro
	115						120					125			
Leu	Gly	Leu	Val	Glu	Glu	Ala	Ala	Lys	Thr	Ala	Pro	Gly	Lys	Lys	Arg
	130					135					140				
Pro	Val	Glu	Gln	Ser	Pro	Gln	Glu	Pro	Asp	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ile	Gly
	145				150					155					160
Lys	Ser	Gly	Ala	Gln	Pro	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Phe	Gly	Gln	Thr
				165					170						175
Gly	Asp	Thr	Glu	Ser	Val	Pro	Asp	Pro	Gln	Pro	Ile	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro
		180						185					190		
Ala	Ala	Pro	Ser	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Leu	Thr	Met	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
		195					200						205		
Ala	Pro	Val	Ala	Asp	Asn	Asn	Glu	Gly	Ala	Asp	Gly	Val	Gly	Ser	Ser
	210					215					220				
Ser	Gly	Asn	Trp	His	Cys	Asp	Ser	Gln	Trp	Leu	Gly	Asp	Arg	Val	Ile
	225				230					235					240
Thr	Thr	Ser	Thr	Arg	Thr	Trp	Ala	Leu	Pro	Thr	Tyr	Asn	Asn	His	Leu
				245					250						255
Tyr	Lys	Gln	Ile	Ser	Asn	Ser	Thr	Ser	Gly	Gly	Ser	Ser	Asn	Asp	Asn
		260						265						270	
Ala	Tyr	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Ser	Thr	Pro	Trp	Gly	Tyr	Phe	Asp	Phe	Asn	Arg
		275					280					285			
Phe	His	Cys	His	Phe	Ser	Pro	His	Asp	Trp	Gln	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asn
	290					295					300				
Asn	Trp	Gly	Phe	Arg	Pro	Lys	Arg	Leu	Asn	Phe	Lys	Leu	Phe	Asn	Ile
	305				310						315				320
Gln	Val	Lys	Glu	Val	Thr	Asp	Asn	Asn	Gly	Val	Lys	Thr	Ile	Ala	Asn
				325					330						335
Asn	Leu	Thr	Ser	Thr	Val	Gln	Val	Phe	Thr	Asp	Ser	Asp	Tyr	Gln	Leu
		340						345						350	
Pro	Tyr	Val	Leu	Gly	Ser	Ala	His	Glu	Gly	Cys	Leu	Pro	Pro	Phe	Pro
		355					360						365		
Ala	Asp	Val	Phe	Met	Ile	Pro	Gln	Tyr	Gly	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Asn	Asp
	370					375						380			
Gly	Ser	Gln	Ala	Val	Gly	Arg	Ser	Ser	Phe	Tyr	Cys	Leu	Glu	Tyr	Phe
	385				390					395					400
Pro	Ser	Gln	Met	Leu	Arg	Thr	Gly	Asn	Asn	Phe	Gln	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Glu
				405					410						415
Phe	Glu	Asn	Val	Pro	Phe	His	Ser	Ser	Tyr	Ala	His	Ser	Gln	Ser	Leu
		420						425						430	
Asp	Arg	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Leu	Ile	Asp	Gln	Tyr	Leu	Tyr	Tyr	Leu	Ser
		435					440						445		
Lys	Thr	Ile	Asn	Gly	Ser	Gly	Gln	Asn	Gln	Gln	Thr	Leu	Lys	Phe	Asn
	450					455						460			
Val	Ala	Gly	Pro	Ser	Asn	Met	Ala	Val	Gln	Gly	Arg	Asn	Tyr	Ile	Pro
	465				470					475					480
Gly	Pro	Ser	Tyr	Arg	Gln	Gln	Arg	Val	Ser	Thr	Thr	Val	Thr	Gln	Asn
				485					490						495
Asn	Asn	Ser	Glu	Phe	Ala	Trp	Pro	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Trp	Ala	Leu	Asn
			500						505					510	
Gly	Arg	Asn	Ser	Leu	Met	Asn	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Met	Ala	Ser	His	Lys
		515					520						525		

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Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540
 Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
 565 570 575
 Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590
 Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605
 Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620
 Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640
 Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655
 Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670
 Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Met Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685
 Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700
 Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720
 Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 13
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 13

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30
 Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

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Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590

Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605

Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620

Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655

Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700

Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 14
 <211> LENGTH: 145
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 14

ttggccaactc cctctctgcg cgetcgctcg ctcaactgagg cggggcgacc aaaggtcgcc 60

cgacgccccg gctttgcccg ggcggcctca gtgagcgagc gagcgcgcag agagggagtg 120

gccaactcca tcactagggg ttctt 145

<210> SEQ ID NO 15
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 15

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125

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Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160

Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270

Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320

Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335

Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Thr Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365

Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415

Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Arg Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys
 515 520 525

Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540

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Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560
 Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
 565 570 575
 Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590
 Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln
 595 600 605
 Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610 615 620
 Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625 630 635 640
 Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645 650 655
 Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660 665 670
 Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Arg Gln
 675 680 685
 Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690 695 700
 Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705 710 715 720
 Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 16
 <211> LENGTH: 736
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 16

Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20 25 30
 Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35 40 45
 Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85 90 95
 Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115 120 125
 Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130 135 140
 Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165 170 175

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Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180 185 190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195 200 205

Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210 215 220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile
 225 230 235 240

Thr Thr Ser Thr Arg Thr Trp Ala Leu Pro Thr Tyr Asn Asn His Leu
 245 250 255

Tyr Lys Gln Ile Ser Asn Ser Thr Ser Gly Gly Ser Ser Asn Asp Asn
 260 265 270

Ala Tyr Phe Gly Tyr Ser Thr Pro Trp Gly Tyr Phe Asp Phe Asn Arg
 275 280 285

Phe His Cys His Phe Ser Pro Arg Asp Trp Gln Arg Leu Ile Asn Asn
 290 295 300

Asn Trp Gly Phe Arg Pro Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Lys Leu Phe Asn Ile
 305 310 315 320

Gln Val Lys Glu Val Thr Asp Asn Asn Gly Val Lys Thr Ile Ala Asn
 325 330 335

Asn Leu Thr Ser Thr Val Gln Val Phe Ala Asp Ser Asp Tyr Gln Leu
 340 345 350

Pro Tyr Val Leu Gly Ser Ala His Glu Gly Cys Leu Pro Pro Phe Pro
 355 360 365

Ala Asp Val Phe Met Ile Pro Gln Tyr Gly Tyr Leu Thr Leu Asn Asp
 370 375 380

Gly Ser Gln Ala Val Gly Arg Ser Ser Phe Tyr Cys Leu Glu Tyr Phe
 385 390 395 400

Pro Ser Gln Met Leu Arg Thr Gly Asn Asn Phe Gln Phe Ser Tyr Glu
 405 410 415

Phe Glu Asn Val Pro Phe His Ser Ser Tyr Ala His Ser Gln Ser Leu
 420 425 430

Asp Arg Leu Met Asn Pro Leu Ile Asp Gln Tyr Leu Tyr Tyr Leu Ser
 435 440 445

Lys Thr Ile Asn Gly Ser Gly Gln Asn Gln Gln Thr Leu Lys Phe Ser
 450 455 460

Val Ala Gly Pro Ser Asn Met Ala Val Gln Gly Arg Asn Tyr Ile Pro
 465 470 475 480

Gly Pro Ser Tyr Arg Gln Gln Arg Val Ser Thr Thr Val Thr Gln Asn
 485 490 495

Asn Asn Ser Glu Phe Ala Trp Pro Arg Ala Ser Ser Trp Ala Leu Asn
 500 505 510

Gly Arg Asn Ser Leu Met Asn Pro Gly Pro Ala Met Ala Ser His Lys
 515 520 525

Glu Gly Glu Asp Arg Phe Phe Pro Leu Ser Gly Ser Leu Ile Phe Gly
 530 535 540

Lys Gln Gly Thr Gly Arg Asp Asn Val Asp Ala Asp Lys Val Met Ile
 545 550 555 560

Thr Asn Glu Glu Glu Ile Lys Thr Thr Asn Pro Val Ala Thr Glu Ser
 565 570 575

Tyr Gly Gln Val Ala Thr Asn His Gln Ser Ala Gln Ala Gln Ala Gln
 580 585 590

Thr Gly Trp Val Gln Asn Gln Gly Ile Leu Pro Gly Met Val Trp Gln

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      595                600                605
Asp Arg Asp Val Tyr Leu Gln Gly Pro Ile Trp Ala Lys Ile Pro His
 610                615                620

Thr Asp Gly Asn Phe His Pro Ser Pro Leu Met Gly Gly Phe Gly Met
 625                630                635                640

Lys His Pro Pro Pro Gln Ile Leu Ile Lys Asn Thr Pro Val Pro Ala
 645                650                655

Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
 660                665                670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
 675                680                685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
 690                695                700

Tyr Tyr Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
 705                710                715                720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
 725                730                735

<210> SEQ ID NO 17
<211> LENGTH: 736
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV isolate

<400> SEQUENCE: 17
Met Ala Ala Asp Gly Tyr Leu Pro Asp Trp Leu Glu Asp Asn Leu Ser
 1                5                10                15

Glu Gly Ile Arg Glu Trp Trp Ala Leu Lys Pro Gly Ala Pro Gln Pro
 20                25                30

Lys Ala Asn Gln Gln His Gln Asp Asn Ala Arg Gly Leu Val Leu Pro
 35                40                45

Gly Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Gly Pro Gly Asn Gly Leu Asp Lys Gly Glu Pro
 50                55                60

Val Asn Ala Ala Asp Ala Ala Ala Leu Glu His Asp Lys Ala Tyr Asp
 65                70                75                80

Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Gly Asp Asn Pro Tyr Leu Lys Tyr Asn His Ala
 85                90                95

Asp Ala Glu Phe Gln Glu Arg Leu Lys Glu Asp Thr Ser Phe Gly Gly
 100               105               110

Asn Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Phe Gln Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Leu Glu Pro
 115               120               125

Leu Gly Leu Val Glu Glu Ala Ala Lys Thr Ala Pro Gly Lys Lys Arg
 130               135               140

Pro Val Glu Gln Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Asp Ser Ser Ala Gly Ile Gly
 145               150               155               160

Lys Ser Gly Ala Gln Pro Ala Lys Lys Arg Leu Asn Phe Gly Gln Thr
 165               170               175

Gly Asp Thr Glu Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Gln Pro Ile Gly Glu Pro Pro
 180               185               190

Ala Ala Pro Ser Gly Val Gly Ser Leu Thr Met Ala Ser Gly Gly Gly
 195               200               205

Ala Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Asn Glu Gly Ala Asp Gly Val Gly Ser Ser
 210               215               220

Ser Gly Asn Trp His Cys Asp Ser Gln Trp Leu Gly Asp Arg Val Ile

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Asp Pro Pro Thr Ala Phe Asn Lys Asp Lys Leu Asn Ser Phe Ile Thr
660 665 670

Gln Tyr Ser Thr Gly Gln Val Ser Val Glu Ile Glu Trp Glu Leu Gln
675 680 685

Lys Glu Asn Ser Lys Arg Trp Asn Pro Glu Ile Gln Tyr Thr Ser Asn
690 695 700

Tyr Cys Lys Ser Asn Asn Val Glu Phe Ala Val Asn Thr Glu Gly Val
705 710 715 720

Tyr Ser Glu Pro Arg Pro Ile Gly Thr Arg Tyr Leu Thr Arg Asn Leu
725 730 735

<210> SEQ ID NO 18
<211> LENGTH: 145
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 18

aggaaccct agtgatggag ttggccactc cctctctgcg cgctcgctcg ctcaactgagg 60
ccgggcgacc aaaggtgcc cgacgcccgg gctttgccgg ggccgctca gtgagcgagc 120
gagcgcgag agagggagtg gccaa 145

<210> SEQ ID NO 19
<211> LENGTH: 106
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 19

ctgcgcgctc gctcgctcac tgaggccgc cgggcaaagc ccgggcgctc ggcgacctt 60
ggtcgcccgg cctcagtgag cgagcgagcg cgcagagagg gagtgg 106

<210> SEQ ID NO 20
<211> LENGTH: 167
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 20

ctctcccc tgtecgcttc gctcgctcgc tggctcgttt ggggggtgg cagctcaaag 60
agctgccaga cgacggccct ctggccgctc ccccccaaa cgagccagcg agcgagcgaa 120
cgcgacaggg gggagagtgc cacactctca agcaaggggg ttttgta 167

<210> SEQ ID NO 21
<211> LENGTH: 167
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 21

tacaaaacct ccttgcttga gagtgtggca ctctcccc tgtecgcttc gctcgctcgc 60
tggctcgttt ggggggtgg cagctcaaag agctgccaga cgacggccct ctggccgctc 120
cccccaaaa cgagccagcg agcgagcgaa cgcgacaggg gggagag 167

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<210> SEQ ID NO 22
<211> LENGTH: 621
<212> TYPE: PRT
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: AAV2 Rep

<400> SEQUENCE: 22

Met Pro Gly Phe Tyr Glu Ile Val Ile Lys Val Pro Ser Asp Leu Asp
1          5          10          15

Glu His Leu Pro Gly Ile Ser Asp Ser Phe Val Asn Trp Val Ala Glu
20          25          30

Lys Glu Trp Glu Leu Pro Pro Asp Ser Asp Met Asp Leu Asn Leu Ile
35          40          45

Glu Gln Ala Pro Leu Thr Val Ala Glu Lys Leu Gln Arg Asp Phe Leu
50          55          60

Thr Glu Trp Arg Arg Val Ser Lys Ala Pro Glu Ala Leu Phe Phe Val
65          70          75          80

Gln Phe Glu Lys Gly Glu Ser Tyr Phe His Met His Val Leu Val Glu
85          90          95

Thr Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Met Val Leu Gly Arg Phe Leu Ser Gln Ile
100         105         110

Arg Glu Lys Leu Ile Gln Arg Ile Tyr Arg Gly Ile Glu Pro Thr Leu
115         120         125

Pro Asn Trp Phe Ala Val Thr Lys Thr Arg Asn Gly Ala Gly Gly Gly
130         135         140

Asn Lys Val Val Asp Glu Cys Tyr Ile Pro Asn Tyr Leu Leu Pro Lys
145         150         155         160

Thr Gln Pro Glu Leu Gln Trp Ala Trp Thr Asn Met Glu Gln Tyr Leu
165         170         175

Ser Ala Cys Leu Asn Leu Thr Glu Arg Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Gln His
180         185         190

Leu Thr His Val Ser Gln Thr Gln Glu Gln Asn Lys Glu Asn Gln Asn
195         200         205

Pro Asn Ser Asp Ala Pro Val Ile Arg Ser Lys Thr Ser Ala Arg Tyr
210         215         220

Met Glu Leu Val Gly Trp Leu Val Asp Lys Gly Ile Thr Ser Glu Lys
225         230         235         240

Gln Trp Ile Gln Glu Asp Gln Ala Ser Tyr Ile Ser Phe Asn Ala Ala
245         250         255

Ser Asn Ser Arg Ser Gln Ile Lys Ala Ala Leu Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys
260         265         270

Ile Met Ser Leu Thr Lys Thr Ala Pro Asp Tyr Leu Val Gly Gln Gln
275         280         285

Pro Val Glu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asn Arg Ile Tyr Lys Ile Leu Glu Leu
290         295         300

Asn Gly Tyr Asp Pro Gln Tyr Ala Ala Ser Val Phe Leu Gly Trp Ala
305         310         315         320

Thr Lys Lys Phe Gly Lys Arg Asn Thr Ile Trp Leu Phe Gly Pro Ala
325         330         335

Thr Thr Gly Lys Thr Asn Ile Ala Glu Ala Ile Ala His Thr Val Pro
340         345         350

Phe Tyr Gly Cys Val Asn Trp Thr Asn Glu Asn Phe Pro Phe Asn Asp
355         360         365

Cys Val Asp Lys Met Val Ile Trp Trp Glu Glu Gly Lys Met Thr Ala

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370			375			380									
Lys	Val	Val	Glu	Ser	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Leu	Gly	Gly	Ser	Lys	Val	Arg
385					390					395					400
Val	Asp	Gln	Lys	Cys	Lys	Ser	Ser	Ala	Gln	Ile	Asp	Pro	Thr	Pro	Val
			405						410						415
Ile	Val	Thr	Ser	Asn	Thr	Asn	Met	Cys	Ala	Val	Ile	Asp	Gly	Asn	Ser
			420					425					430		
Thr	Thr	Phe	Glu	His	Gln	Gln	Pro	Leu	Gln	Asp	Arg	Met	Phe	Lys	Phe
		435					440					445			
Glu	Leu	Thr	Arg	Arg	Leu	Asp	His	Asp	Phe	Gly	Lys	Val	Thr	Lys	Gln
450						455					460				
Glu	Val	Lys	Asp	Phe	Phe	Arg	Trp	Ala	Lys	Asp	His	Val	Val	Glu	Val
465					470					475					480
Glu	His	Glu	Phe	Tyr	Val	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gly	Ala	Lys	Lys	Arg	Pro	Ala
			485						490						495
Pro	Ser	Asp	Ala	Asp	Ile	Ser	Glu	Pro	Lys	Arg	Val	Arg	Glu	Ser	Val
			500					505					510		
Ala	Gln	Pro	Ser	Thr	Ser	Asp	Ala	Glu	Ala	Ser	Ile	Asn	Tyr	Ala	Asp
		515					520					525			
Arg	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Lys	Cys	Ser	Arg	His	Val	Gly	Met	Asn	Leu	Met	Leu
530						535					540				
Phe	Pro	Cys	Arg	Gln	Cys	Glu	Arg	Met	Asn	Gln	Asn	Ser	Asn	Ile	Cys
545					550					555					560
Phe	Thr	His	Gly	Gln	Lys	Asp	Cys	Leu	Glu	Cys	Phe	Pro	Val	Ser	Glu
			565						570						575
Ser	Gln	Pro	Val	Ser	Val	Val	Lys	Lys	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Lys	Leu	Cys	Tyr
			580					585					590		
Ile	His	His	Ile	Met	Gly	Lys	Val	Pro	Asp	Ala	Cys	Thr	Ala	Cys	Asp
		595					600					605			
Leu	Val	Asn	Val	Asp	Leu	Asp	Asp	Cys	Ile	Phe	Glu	Gln			
610					615						620				

<210> SEQ ID NO 23
 <211> LENGTH: 960
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 23	
gcttcaggag cagttgtgcg aatagctgga gaacaccagg ctggatttaa acccagatcg	60
ctcttacatt tgctctttac ctgctgtgct cagcgttcac gtgccctcta gctgtagttt	120
tctgaagtca gcgcacagca aggcagtggt cttagaggtt aacagaaggg aaaacaacaa	180
caacaaaaat ctaaatgaga atcctgactg tttcagctgg gggtaagggg ggcggattat	240
tcatataatt gttataccag acggctgcag gcttagtcca attgcagaga actcgtttcc	300
caggcttctg agagtcccg aagtgcctaa acctgtctaa tcgacggggc ttgggtggcc	360
cgtcgctccc tggettcttc cctttaccca gggcgggcag cgaagtggtg cctcctgcgt	420
ccccacaccc ctcctcagc cctcctcctc cggcccgtcc tgggcaggtg acctggagca	480
tccggcaggc tgccttgccc tctgcgtca ggacaacgcc cagcaggggc gttactgtgc	540
ggagatgcac cagcaagag acaccctttg taactctctt ctctcctca gtgcgaggtt	600
aaaaccttca gccccagtg ctgtttgcaa acctgcctgt acctgaggcc ctaaaaagcc	660

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agagacctca ctccccggga gccagcatgt ccaactgcggt cctggaaaac ccaggcttgg 720
gcaggaaact ctctgacttt ggacaggtga gccacggcag cctgagctgc tcagttaggg 780
gaatttgggc ctccagagaa agagatctga agactgctgg tgcttcctgg tttcataagc 840
tcagtaagaa gtctgaattc gttggaagct gatgagaata tccaggaagt caacagacaa 900
atgtcctcaa caattgtttc taagtaggag aacatctgtc ctcggtggct ttcacaggaa 960

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<210> SEQ ID NO 24
<211> LENGTH: 910
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 24

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ctgggatggg atgtggaatc cttctagatt tcttttgtaa tatttataaa gtgctctcag 60
caaggtatca aaatggcaaa attgtgagta actatcctcc tttcattttg ggaagaagat 120
gaggcatgaa gagaattcag acagaaactt actcagacca ggggaggcag aaactaagca 180
gagaggaaaa tgaccaagag ttagccctgg gcatggaatg tgaagaacc ctaaactgta 240
cttgaaata atgccaaggt tatattccat tctccgggat ttgttggcat tttcttgagg 300
tgaagaattg cagaatacat tctttaatgt gacctacata tttaccatg ggaggaagt 360
tgctcctgga ctcttgagat tcagtcataa agcccaggcc agggaaataa tgtaagtctg 420
caggccctg tcatcagtag gattagggag aagagttctc agtagaaaa agggaggctg 480
gagagaaaag aatggttaat gttaacgta atataactag aaagactgca gaacttagga 540
ctgattttta tttgaatcct taaaaaaaaa atttcttatg aaaatagtac atggctctta 600
ggagacagaa cttattgtac agaggaacag cgtgagagtc agagtgatcc cagaacaggt 660
cctggctcca tctgcacat agttttggtg ctgctggcaa tacggctccc acaactgtgg 720
gaaggggtta ggggcaggga tctcatcagg aaagcatagg ggtttaaagt tctttataga 780
gcacttagaa gattgagaat ccacaaatta tattaataac aaacaaagta gtgtcgtgtt 840
atatagtaaa tgtgaatttg cagacacatt tagggaaaag ttataattaa aaaaataggc 900
tgtatatata 910

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<210> SEQ ID NO 25
<211> LENGTH: 192
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 25

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ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct ccctgcctgc 60
tgaccttggg gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc 120
cactcgacct cttggaattt cggtgagag gagcagaggt tgtcctggcg tggtttaggt 180
agtgtgagag gg 192

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<210> SEQ ID NO 26
<211> LENGTH: 255
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 26

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aatgactcct ttcggtaagt gcagtggaag ctgtacactg cccaggcaaa gcgtccgggc    60
agcgtaggcg ggcgactcag atcccagcca gtggacttag cccctgtttg ctccctccgat    120
aactgggggtg accttggtta atattcacca gcagcctccc ccggtgcccc tctggatcca    180
ctgcttaaat acggaagagg acagggccct gtctctcag ctteaggcac caccactgac    240
ctgggacagt gaatc                                                    255

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<210> SEQ ID NO 27
<211> LENGTH: 448
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 27
ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct ccctgcctgc    60
tgaccttga gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc    120
cactcgaccc cttggaatct cgttgagag gagcagaggt tgcctggcg tggtttaggt    180
agtgtgagag gggaatgact cctttcggta agtgcagtgg aagctgtaca ctgccaggc    240
aaagcgtccg ggcagcgtag gcggggcagc cagatcccag ccagtggact tagcccctgt    300
ttgctctccc gataactggg gtgaccttgg ttaatatcca ccagcagcct cccccgttgc    360
ccctctggat cactgctta aatacggacg aggacagggc cctgtctcct cagcttcagg    420
caccaccact gacctgggac agtgaatc                                                    448

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<210> SEQ ID NO 28
<211> LENGTH: 1356
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 28
atgtccaccg ctgtgctgga gaacctggg ctggggagga aactgtcaga cttcgggcag    60
gagacttcat acattgagga taactgtaac cagaatggcg ccatctctct gatcttcage    120
ctgaaggagg aagtggggcg cctggcaaag gtgctgcgcc tgtttgagga gaacgacgtg    180
aatctgaccc acatcgagtc ccggccttct agactgaaga aggacgagta cgagttcttt    240
accacactgg ataagcggtc cctgccagcc ctgacaaaaca tcatcaagat cctgaggcac    300
gacatcggag caaccgtgca cgagctgtct cgggacaaga agaaggatac cgtgccctgg    360
ttccctcgga caatccagga gctggataga ttgccaacc agatcctgtc ttacggagca    420
gagctggaag cagatcacc cggcttcaag gacctcagtg atcgggcccc gagaaagcag    480
tttgccgata tcgctacaa ttataggcac ggacagccaa tccctcgcgt ggagtatatg    540
gaggaggaga agaagacctg gggcacagtg ttcaagacct tgaagagcct gtacaagaca    600
cacgcctgct acgagtataa cccatcttc cccctgctgg agaagtattg tggctttcac    660
gaggacaata tccctcagct ggaggacgtg agccagttcc tgcagacctg cacaggcttt    720
aggctgaggc cagtggcagg actgctgagc tcccgggact tccctggagg actggccttc    780
agagtgtttc actgcacca gtacatcagg cacggctcca agccaatgta tacaccagag    840
cccgacatct gtcacgagct gctgggccac gtgcccctgt ttagcgatag atccttcgcc    900
cagttttccc aggagatcgg actggcatct ctgggagcac ctgacgagta catcgagaag    960

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ctggccacca tctattgggt cacagtggag tttggcctgt gcaagcaggg cgatagcctc	1020
aaggcctaag gagcaggact gctgtctagc ttcggcgagc tgcagtattg tctgtccgag	1080
aagccaaagc tgctgcccct ggagctggag aagaccgcca tccagaacta cacogtgaca	1140
gagttccagc ccctgtacta tgtggccgag tcttttaacg atgccaagga gaaggtgaga	1200
aatttcgccc ccacaatccc taggccttc agtgtgcggt acgaccctta taccagagg	1260
atcgaggtagc tggataatac acagcagctg aagatcctgg ctgactcaat caatagcgaa	1320
atcggaatcc tgtgctccgc cctgcagaaa atcaaa	1356

<210> SEQ ID NO 29
 <211> LENGTH: 93
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 29

ctctaaggta aatataaaat ttttaagtgt ataatgtgtt aaactactga ttctaattgt	60
ttctctcttt tagattccaa cctttggaac tga	93

<210> SEQ ID NO 30
 <211> LENGTH: 26
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 30

ctgaccttt ctcttcctcc cacagg	26
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<210> SEQ ID NO 31
 <211> LENGTH: 198
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 31

gatccagaca tgataagata cattgatgag tttggacaaa ccacaactag aatgcagtga	60
aaaaaatgct ttatttgta aatttgat gctattgctt tatttgtaac cattataagc	120
tgcaataaac aagttaacaa caacaattgc attcatttta tgtttcaggt tcagggggag	180
gtgtgggagg ttttttaa	198

<210> SEQ ID NO 32
 <211> LENGTH: 143
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 32

aggaaccct agtgatggag ttggcactc cctctctgag cgctcgctcg ctactgagg	60
ccggcgacc aaaggtgcc cgacgcccgg gctttgccg ggcgccctca gtgagcgagc	120
gagcgcgag agaggagtg gcc	143

<210> SEQ ID NO 33
 <211> LENGTH: 452
 <212> TYPE: PRT
 <213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 33

Met Ser Thr Ala Val Leu Glu Asn Pro Gly Leu Gly Arg Lys Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Phe Gly Gln Glu Thr Ser Tyr Ile Glu Asp Asn Cys Asn Gln Asn
 20 25 30
 Gly Ala Ile Ser Leu Ile Phe Ser Leu Lys Glu Glu Val Gly Ala Leu
 35 40 45
 Ala Lys Val Leu Arg Leu Phe Glu Glu Asn Asp Val Asn Leu Thr His
 50 55 60
 Ile Glu Ser Arg Pro Ser Arg Leu Lys Lys Asp Glu Tyr Glu Phe Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Thr His Leu Asp Lys Arg Ser Leu Pro Ala Leu Thr Asn Ile Ile Lys
 85 90 95
 Ile Leu Arg His Asp Ile Gly Ala Thr Val His Glu Leu Ser Arg Asp
 100 105 110
 Lys Lys Lys Asp Thr Val Pro Trp Phe Pro Arg Thr Ile Gln Glu Leu
 115 120 125
 Asp Arg Phe Ala Asn Gln Ile Leu Ser Tyr Gly Ala Glu Leu Asp Ala
 130 135 140
 Asp His Pro Gly Phe Lys Asp Pro Val Tyr Arg Ala Arg Arg Lys Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Ala Asp Ile Ala Tyr Asn Tyr Arg His Gly Gln Pro Ile Pro Arg
 165 170 175
 Val Glu Tyr Met Glu Glu Glu Lys Lys Thr Trp Gly Thr Val Phe Lys
 180 185 190
 Thr Leu Lys Ser Leu Tyr Lys Thr His Ala Cys Tyr Glu Tyr Asn His
 195 200 205
 Ile Phe Pro Leu Leu Glu Lys Tyr Cys Gly Phe His Glu Asp Asn Ile
 210 215 220
 Pro Gln Leu Glu Asp Val Ser Gln Phe Leu Gln Thr Cys Thr Gly Phe
 225 230 235 240
 Arg Leu Arg Pro Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Ser Ser Arg Asp Phe Leu Gly
 245 250 255
 Gly Leu Ala Phe Arg Val Phe His Cys Thr Gln Tyr Ile Arg His Gly
 260 265 270
 Ser Lys Pro Met Tyr Thr Pro Glu Pro Asp Ile Cys His Glu Leu Leu
 275 280 285
 Gly His Val Pro Leu Phe Ser Asp Arg Ser Phe Ala Gln Phe Ser Gln
 290 295 300
 Glu Ile Gly Leu Ala Ser Leu Gly Ala Pro Asp Glu Tyr Ile Glu Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Leu Ala Thr Ile Tyr Trp Phe Thr Val Glu Phe Gly Leu Cys Lys Gln
 325 330 335
 Gly Asp Ser Ile Lys Ala Tyr Gly Ala Gly Leu Leu Ser Ser Phe Gly
 340 345 350
 Glu Leu Gln Tyr Cys Leu Ser Glu Lys Pro Lys Leu Leu Pro Leu Glu
 355 360 365
 Leu Glu Lys Thr Ala Ile Gln Asn Tyr Thr Val Thr Glu Phe Gln Pro
 370 375 380
 Leu Tyr Tyr Val Ala Glu Ser Phe Asn Asp Ala Lys Glu Lys Val Arg
 385 390 395 400
 Asn Phe Ala Ala Thr Ile Pro Arg Pro Phe Ser Val Arg Tyr Asp Pro

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405	410	415	
Tyr Thr Gln Arg Ile Glu Val Leu Asp Asn Thr Gln Gln Leu Lys Ile			
420	425	430	
Leu Ala Asp Ser Ile Asn Ser Glu Ile Gly Ile Leu Cys Ser Ala Leu			
435	440	445	
Gln Lys Ile Lys			
450			
<210> SEQ ID NO 34 <211> LENGTH: 122 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide			
<400> SEQUENCE: 34			
aacttgttta ttgcagctta taatggttac aaataaagca atagcatcac aaatttcaca			60
aataaagcat ttttttact gcattctagt tgtggtttgt ccaaactcat caatgtatct			120
ta			122
<210> SEQ ID NO 35 <211> LENGTH: 133 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide			
<400> SEQUENCE: 35			
tgctttatgt gtgaatttg tgatgctatt gctttatgtg taaccattat aagctgcaat			60
aaacaagtta acaacaacaa ttgcattcat tttatgttc aggttcaggg ggaggtgtgg			120
gaggtttttt aaa			133
<210> SEQ ID NO 36 <211> LENGTH: 1676 <212> TYPE: DNA <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence <220> FEATURE: <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide			
<400> SEQUENCE: 36			
ggcattgatt attgactagt tattaatagt aatcaattac ggggtcatta gttcatagcc			60
catatatgga gttccgcgtt acataactta cggtaaatgg cccgcctggc tgaccgccca			120
acgacccccg cccattgacg tcaataatga cgtatgttcc catagtaacg ccaatagggg			180
ctttccattg acgtcaatgg gtggagtatt tacggtaaac tgcccacttg gcagtacatc			240
aagtgtatca tatgccaaat cgcgccctta ttgacgtcaa tgacggtaaa tggcccgcct			300
ggcattatgc ccagtacatg accttacggg actttcctac ttggcagtac atctacgtat			360
tagtcatcgc tattaccatg gtcgaggtga gccccacgtt ctgcttact ctcccactc			420
cccccccctc cccaccccga attttgtatt tattttttt ttaattattt tgtgcagcga			480
tgggggcggg gggggggggg gggcgcgcg caggcggggc ggggcggggc gaggggcggg			540
gcggggcgag gcggagaggt gcggcggcag ccaatcagag gcggcgcgctc cgaaagtttc			600
cttttatggc gaggcggcgg cgcgcgcggc cctataaaaa gcgaagcgcg cgcgggcggg			660
gagtcgctgc gcgctgcctt cgccccgtgc cccgctccgc cgccgcctcg cgccgcccgc			720
cccggctctg actgaccgcg ttactcccac aggtgagcgg gcgggaacggc ccttctcctc			780

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cgggctgtaa ttagcgcttg gtttaatgac ggcttgtttc tttctgtgg ctgcgtgaaa 840
gccttgaggg gctccgggag ggccttttgt gcggggggag cggctcgggg ggtgcgtgcg 900
tgtgtgtgtg cgtggggagc gcccgctgcg gctccgctc gcccgccggc tgtgagcgct 960
gcgggcgcgg cgcggggctt tgtgcgctcc gcagtgtgcg cgaggggagc gcggccgggg 1020
gcggtgcccc gcggtgcggg gggggctgcg aggggaacaa aggctgcgtg cggggtgtgt 1080
gcgtgggggg gtgagcaggg ggtgtgggcg cgtcggtcgg gctgcaaccc cccctgcacc 1140
cccctcccc agttgctgag cacggcccgg ctccgggtgc ggggctccgt acggggcgtg 1200
gcgcggggct cgcctgccc ggcggggggg ggccgacaggt gggggtgccg ggcggggcgg 1260
ggccgcctcg ggcgggggag ggtcggggg aggggcgcgg cggccccgg agcgcggcg 1320
gctgtcgagg cgcggcgagc cgcagccatt gccttttatg gtaatcgtgc gagagggcgc 1380
agggacttcc tttgtcccaa atctgtgccc agccgaaatc tgggaggcgc cgcgcacccc 1440
cctctagcgg gcgcggggcg aagcgtgccc gcgcggcag gaaggaaatg ggcggggagg 1500
gccttcgtgc gtcgccgcgc cgcctcccc ttctccctct ccagcctcgg ggctgtccgc 1560
ggggggacgg ctgccttcgg gggggacggg gcagggcggg gtccggcttc tggcgtgtga 1620
cgggcggctc tagagcctct gctaaccatg ttcctgcctt cttcttttcc ctacag 1676

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<210> SEQ ID NO 37
<211> LENGTH: 960
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 37

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gcttcaggag cagttgtgcg aatagctgga gaacaccagg ctggatttaa acccagatcg 60
ctcttacatt tgctctttac ctgctgtgct cagcgttcac gtgccctcta gctgtagttt 120
tctgaagtca gcgcacagca aggcagtggt cttagaggtt aacagaaggg aaaacaacaa 180
caacaaaaat ctaaatgaga atcctgactg tttcagctgg gggtaagggg ggcggattat 240
tcatataatt gttataccag acggtcgcag gcttagtcca attgcagaga actcgtctcc 300
caggcttctg agagtcccgg aagtgcctaa acctgtctaa tcgacggggc ttgggtggcc 360
cgtcgctccc tggtcttctc cctttacca gggcgggcag cgaagtgggt cctcctgcgt 420
ccccacacc ctcctcagc cctccctc cggcccgctc tgggcagggt acctggagca 480
tccggcaggg tgccttgccc tctcgcgtca ggacaacgcc cagcaggggc gttactgtgc 540
ggagatgcac cagcgaagag acaccctttg taactctctt ctctcccta gtgcgaggtt 600
aaaaccttca gccccacgtg ctgtttgcaa acctgcctgt acctgaggcc ctaaaaagcc 660
agagacctca ctcccgggga gccagcatgt ccaactgcgg cctggaaaac ccaggcttgg 720
gcaggaaaact ctctgacttt ggacaggtga gccacggcag cctgagctgc tcagttaggg 780
gaatttggc ctccagagaa agagatccga agactgctgg tgcttctgg tttcataagc 840
tcagtaagaa gtctgaattc gttggaagct gatgagaata tccaggaagt caacagacaa 900
atgtcctcaa caattgttcc taagtaggag aacatctgtc ctcggtggct ttcacaggaa 960

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<210> SEQ ID NO 38
<211> LENGTH: 911
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 38

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ctgggatggg atgtggaatc cttctagatt tcttttgtaa tatttataaa gtgctctcag    60
caaggatca  aaatggcaaa attgtgagta actatcctcc tttcattttg ggaagaagat    120
gaggcatgaa gagaattcag acagaaactt actcagacca ggggaggcag aaactaagca    180
gagaggaaaa tgaccaagag ttagccctgg gcatggaatg tgaaagaacc ctaaactgta    240
cttgaaaata atgccaagg  tatattocat tctccgggat ttgttggeat tttcttgagg    300
tgaagaattg cagaatacat tctttaatgt gacctacata tttaccatg ggaggaagt    360
tgctcctgga ctcttgagat tcagtcataa agcccaggcc agggaaataa tgtaagtctg    420
caggccccctg tcatcagtag gattagggag aagagttctc agtagaaaac agggaggctg    480
gagagaaaag aatggttaat gttaacgta  atataactag aaagactgca gaacttagga    540
ctgattttta tttgaatcct taaaaaaaaa aatttcttat gaaaatagta catggctctt    600
aggagacaga acttattgta cagaggaaca gcgtgagagt cagagtgatc ccagaacagg    660
tcttgctcc  atcctgcaca tagttttggt gctgctggca atacggccc cacaactgtg    720
ggaaggggtt aggggcaggg atctcatcag gaaagcatag gggtttaaag ttctttatag    780
agcacttaga agattgagaa tccacaaatt atattaataa caaacaagt agtgcgtgt    840
tatatagtaa atgtgaattt gcagacacat ttagggaaaa gttataatta aaaaaatagg    900
ctgtatatat a                               911

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<210> SEQ ID NO 39

<211> LENGTH: 1168

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 39

```

cgtgaggctc cgggtcccgt cagtgggcag agcgcacatc gccacagtc cccgagaagt    60
tggggggagg ggtcggaat tgaaccggtg cctagagaag gtggcgcggg gtaaactggg    120
aaagtgatgt cgtgtactgg ctccgccttt ttcccagggg tgggggagaa ccgtatataa    180
gtgcagtagt cgccgtgaac gttcttttcc gcaacgggtt tgcccagaga acacaggtaa    240
gtgccgtgtg tggttcccgc gggcctggcc tctttacggg ttatggccct tgcgtgcctt    300
gaattacttc cacctggctc cagtacgtga ttcttgatcc cgagctggag ccaggggagg    360
gccttgcgct ttaggagccc ctctgcctcg tgcttgagtt gaggcctggc ctgggcgctg    420
gggcccgcgc gtgcgaatct ggtggcacct tcgcccctgt ctgctgctt tcgataagt    480
tctagccatt taaaattttt gatgacctgc tgcgacgctt tttttctggc aagatagtct    540
tgtaaatgcg ggccaggatc tgcacactgg tatttcggtt tttggggccg cgggcggcga    600
cggggcccgt gcgtcccagc gcacatgttc ggcgaggcgg ggccctgcgag cgcggccacc    660
gagaatcgga cgggggtagt ctcaagctgg ccggcctgct ctggtgectg gcctcgcgcc    720
gccgtgtatc gccccgcctt gggcgcaag gctggcccgg tcggcaccag ttgcgtgagc    780
ggaaagatgg ccgcttcccg gccctgctcc agggggctca aaatggagga cgcggcgctc    840
gggagagcgg gcgggtgagt caccacaca aaggaaaggg gcctttccgt cctcagccgt    900
cgcttcatgt gactccacgg agtaccgggc gccgtccagg cacctcgatt agttctggag    960
cttttgagat acgtcgtctt taggttgggg ggaggggttt tatgcatgg agtttcccca 1020

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cactgagtgg gtggagactg aagttaggcc agcttggcac ttgatgtaat tctccttggg 1080
atctgccctt tttgagtttg gatcttgggt cattctcaag cctcagacag tggttcaaag 1140
tttttttctt ccatttcagg tgcgtgga 1168

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 40
<211> LENGTH: 72
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 40

```

```

agatctggca gcgagagagg cagaggaagt cttctaact gcggtgacgt ggaggagaat 60
cccgcccta gg 72

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 41
<211> LENGTH: 95
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 41

```

```

cctctgctaa ccattgtcat gccttcttct ttttcctaca gctcctgggc aacgtgctgg 60
ttattgtgct gtctcatcat tttggcaaag aattc 95

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 42
<211> LENGTH: 1873
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 42

```

```

gatcttcaat attggccatt agccatatta ttcattgggt atatagcata aatcaatatt 60
ggctattggc cattgcatac gttgtatcta taccataata tgtacattta tattggctca 120
tgtccaatat gaccgccatg ttggcattga ttattgacta gttattaata gtaatcaatt 180
acggggctcat tagttcatag cccatatatg gagttccgcg ttacataact tacggtaaat 240
ggcccgcctg gctgaccgcc caacgacccc cgcccattga cgtcaataat gacgtatggt 300
cccatagtaa cgccaatagg gactttocat tgacgtcaat gggcggagta ttacggtaa 360
actgcccact tggcagtaca tcaagtgtat catatgcca gtcgccccc tattgacgtc 420
aatgacggta aatggccgcg ctggcattat gccagtaga tgaccttacg ggactttcct 480
acttggcagt acatctacgt attagtcac gctattacca tggcggagg gagccccacg 540
ttctgcttca ctctccccat ctcccccccc tcccccccc caattttgta tttatttatt 600
ttttaattat tttgtgcagc gatggggggcg gggggggggg gggggcgcgc gccaggcggg 660
gcggggcggg gcgagggcg gggcgggcg aggcggagag gtgcggcggc agccaatcag 720
agcggcgcgc tccgaaagt tcttttatg gcgagggcg ggcggcgcg gccctataaa 780
aagcgaagcg cgcgggcggg gggagtcgct gcgacgctgc cttegccecg tgccccgctc 840
cgccgcccgc tcgcccgcgc cgccccggct ctgactgacc gcgttactcc cacaggtgag 900
cgggcgggac ggcccctctc ctccgggctg taattagcgc ttggtttaat gacggcttgt 960
ttctttctg tggctgcgtg aaagccttga ggggctccgg gagggccctt tgtgccccgg 1020
ggagcggctc ggggggtgcg tgcgtgtgtg tgtgcgtggg gacgcccgcg tgcggcccgc 1080

```

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```

getgccccgc ggetgtgagc gctgccccgc cggcgccggg ctttgtgcgc tccgcagtgt 1140
gcgcgagggg agcgcggccg ggggcgggtg cccgcgggtg ggggggggct gcgaggggaa 1200
caaaggctgc gtgcgggggtg tgtgcgtggg ggggtgagca gggggtgtgg gcgcggcggg 1260
cgggctgtaa cccccccctg cccccccctc cccgagttgc tgagcacggc cgggcttcgg 1320
gtgcggggct ccgtagcggg cgtggcggcg ggctcggcgt gccgggcggg gggtagcggc 1380
aggtaggggt gccgggcggg gcggggccgc ctccggccgg ggagggctcg ggggaggggc 1440
gcggcggccc cgggagcgcg ggcggctgtc gaggcggcgc gagccgcagc cattgccttt 1500
tatggtaatc gtgcgagagg gcgcagggac ttcctttgtc ccaaactctgt gcggagccga 1560
aatctgggag gcgcgcgcgc acccccctca gcgggcggcg ggcaagcggg tgcggcggcc 1620
gcaggaagga aatggggggg gagggccttc gtgcgtgcgc gcgcgcgcgt ccccttctcc 1680
ctctccagcc tcggggctgt ccgcgggggg acggctgcct tcggggggga cggggcaggg 1740
cggggttcgg cttctggcgt gtgaccggcg gctctagagc ctctgctaac catgttcagt 1800
ccttctcttt tttctacag ctctcgggca acgtgctggg tattgtgctg tctcatcatt 1860
ttggcaaaga att 1873

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 43
<211> LENGTH: 4046
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 43
gcttcaggag cagttgtgcg aatagctgga gaacaccagg ctggatttaa acccagatcg 60
ctcttacatt tgctctttac ctgctgtgct cagcgttcac gtgccctcta gctgtagttt 120
tctgaagtca gcgcacagca aggcagtggt cttagagggt aacagaaggg aaaacaacaa 180
caacaaaaat ctaaatgaga atcctgactg tttcagctgg gggtaagggg ggcggattat 240
tcatataatt gttataccag acggtcgcag gcttagtcca attgcagaga actcgtctcc 300
caggcttctg agagtcccg aagtgcctaa acctgtctaa tcgacggggc ttgggtggcc 360
cgtcgtctcc tggcttcttc cctttaccca gggcgggcag cgaagtgggt cctcctgcgt 420
ccccacacc ctcctcagc cctccccc cggcccgtcc tgggcagggt acctggagca 480
tccggcaggc tgcctcggcc tctcgtcga ggacaacgcc cagcaggggc gttactgtgc 540
ggagatgcac cacgcaagag acacccttg taactctctt ctccctccta gtgcgaggtt 600
aaaaacctca gccccacgtg ctgtttgcaa acctgcctgt acctgaggcc ctaaaaagcc 660
agagacctca ctccggggga gccagcatgt ccaactgcgg cctggaaaac ccaggcttgg 720
gcaggaaact ctctgacttt ggacaggtga gccacggcag cctgagctgc tcagttaggg 780
gaatttgggc ctccagagaa agagatctga agactgctgg tgcttcctgg tttcataagc 840
tcagtaagaa gtctgaatc gttggaagct gatgagaata tccaggaagt caacagacaa 900
atgtcctcaa caattgtttc taagtaggag aacatctgtc ctccgtggct ttcacaggaa 960
ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct cctgcctcgc 1020
tgaccttggg gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc 1080
cactcgaccc cttggaatct cgttgagag gagcagaggt tgctcctggc tggttttaggt 1140
agtgtgagag gggaaatgact ccttcgggta agtgcagtgg aagctgtaca ctgccaggc 1200

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aaagcgtccg ggcagcgtag gcgggagcag cagatcccag ccagtgagct tagcccctgt	1260
ttgctcctcc gataactggg gtgaccttgg ttaatatcca ccagcagcct cccccgttgc	1320
ccctctggat ccaactgctta aatacgggagc aggacagggc cctgtctcct cagcttcagg	1380
caccaccact gacctgggac agtgaatcct ctaaggtaaa tataaaattt ttaagtgtat	1440
aatgtgttaa actactgatt ctaattgttt ctctctttta gattccaacc tttggaactg	1500
accgccacca tgtccaccgc tgtgctggag aacctgggc tggggaggaa actgtcagac	1560
ttcgggcagg agacttcata cattgaggat aactgtaacc agaatgggc catctctctg	1620
atcttcagcc tgaaggagga agtgggagcc ctggcaaagg tgctgcgect gtttgaggag	1680
aacgacgtga atctgaccca catcgagtcc cggccttcta gactgaagaa ggacgagtac	1740
gagttcttta cccacctgga taagcggctc ctgccagccc tgacaaacat catcaagatc	1800
ctgaggcacg acatcggagc aacctgacac gagctgtctc gggacaagaa gaaggatacc	1860
gtgccttggg tcctcgggac aatccaggag ctggatagat ttgccaaacca gatcctgtct	1920
tacggagcag agctggagc agatcacctt ggcttcaagg acccagtgtg tcgggcccgg	1980
agaaagcagt ttgccgatat cgcctacaat tataggcacg gacagccaat ccctcgcgtg	2040
gagtatatgg aggaggagaa gaagacctgg ggcacagtgt tcaagacct gaagagcctg	2100
tacaagacac acgcctgcta cgagtatac cacatcttcc ccctgctgga gaagtattgt	2160
ggctttcacg aggacaatat ccctcagctg gaggacgtga gccagttcct gcagacctgc	2220
acaggcttta ggctgaggcc agtggcagga ctgctgagct cccgggactt cctgggagga	2280
ctggccttca gagtgtttca ctgcacccag tacatcaggc acggctccaa gccaatgtat	2340
acaccagagc ccgacatctg tcacgagctg ctgggcccag tgcccctgtt tagcgataga	2400
tccttcgccc agttttccca ggagatcggg ctggcatctc tgggagcacc tgacgagtac	2460
atcgagaagc tggccaccat ctattggttc acagtggagt ttggcctgtg caagcagggc	2520
gatagcatca aggccacgg agcaggactg ctgtctagct tcggcgagct gcagatttgt	2580
ctgtccgaga agccaaagct gctgcccctg gagctggaga agaccgccat ccagaactac	2640
acctgtacag agttccagcc cctgtactat gtggccgagt cttttaacga tgccaaggag	2700
aaggtgagaa atttcgccc cacaatccct aggccttca gtgtgcgtta cgacccttat	2760
accagagga tcgaggtgct ggataataca cagcagctga agatcctggc tgactcaatc	2820
aatagcgaaa tcggaatcct gtgctccgcc ctgcagaaaa tcaaatgaga attcaaggcc	2880
tctcgagcct ctagaactat agtgagtcgt attacgtaga tccagacatg ataagataca	2940
ttgatgagtt tggacaaacc acaactagaa tgcagtgaaa aaaatgcttt atttgtgaaa	3000
tttgtgatgc tattgcttta tttgtaacca ttataagctg caataaaca gttacaaca	3060
acaattgcat tcattttatg tttcaggttc agggggagggt gtgggagggt ttttaagctt	3120
tacgtacgat cgtcgactgg gatgggatgt ggaatccttc tagatttctt ttgtaatatt	3180
tataaagtgc tctcagcaag gtatcaaaat ggcaaaattg tgagtaacta tcctccttc	3240
atthtgggaa gaagatgagg catgaagaga attcagacag aaacttactc agaccagggg	3300
aggcagaaac taagcagaga ggaataatgac caagagttag ccctgggcat ggaatgtgaa	3360
agaaccctaa acgtgacttg gaaataatgc ccaaggata ttccattctc cgggatttgt	3420
tggcattttc ttgaggtgaa gaattgcaga atacattctt taatgtgacc tacatattta	3480
cccatgggag gaagtctgct cctggactct tgagattcag tcataaagcc caggccaggg	3540
aaataatgta agtctgcagg ccctgtcat cagtaggatt agggagaaga gttctcagta	3600

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gaaaacaggg aggctggaga gaaaagaatg gttaatgta acgttaatat aactagaaag 3660
actgcagaac ttaggactga tttttatttg aatccttaaa aaaaaattt cttatgaaaa 3720
tagtacatgg ctcttaggag acagaactta ttgtacagag gaacagcgtg agagtcagag 3780
tgatcccaga acaggtcctg gctccatcct gcacatagtt ttggtgctgc tggcaatacg 3840
gtccccacaa ctgtgggaag gggtagggg cagggatctc atcaggaaag cataggggtt 3900
taaagttctt tatagagcac ttagaagatt gagaatccac aaattatatt aatacaaac 3960
aaagtagtgt cgtgttatat agtaaagtg aatttgcaga cacatttagg gaaaagtat 4020
aattaaaaaa ataggctgta tatata 4046

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<210> SEQ ID NO 44
<211> LENGTH: 913
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 44
ggcatcctaa aaaatattca gtggaacgt aaaaacatta aagactgatt aaacatcgca 60
gcatgacaca gatttagcaa ctgagcataa ataatttgac tcggatactg ctccaaaatc 120
cgaagaggac caatttcttc caggaggaca actacctcgt cctctgcaga cccctctcct 180
cggcagctga aggagtgtgg ccaatctgcc tccacctccc cgcggacccc ctactctcag 240
gacctcctgc agcaccceaa actggaagtg gccgctgcag acccaaggac gaggggcacg 300
cgggagccgg cagccctagt ggagcgggtg gagatgttga ggtgggaggg tcaccaggt 360
ggggtgaggg tggggtaggt agcggagtga acggcttccg aagctctggg ccgccccag 420
gttgactaa gcaggcctc tgtcttcgcc cccgccagg gtgggcgtct cctgaggact 480
ccccccaca cctgaccoga gaccgcgcgc ccagcctaga acgcttcccc gaccagcgt 540
agggccgccc cgactggcgg gcgagggtcg gcgggagcc tggcgaacc gggggcggga 600
ccaggcgggc aaggcccggc tgccgcagcg ccgctctcgc cgaggcggct ccgcccggc 660
ggagggatag ggcgcaccaa atatatatcg cggggcgcag actcgcgctc cggcagtggt 720
gctgggagtg tcgtggagcg cgtgccgta ctcgtagtca ggcggcggcg caggcggcgg 780
cggcggcata gcgcacagcg cgccttagca gcagcagcag cagcagcggc atcggaggt 840
cccccgccgt cgcagcccc gcgctggtgc agccaccctc gctccctctg ctcttctctc 900
cttcgctcgc acc 913

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```

<210> SEQ ID NO 45
<211> LENGTH: 4452
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 45
ttggccaact cctctctcgc cgtctcctcg ctcaactgagg ccggggcgacc aaaggtcgcc 60
cgacgccccg gctttgcccg ggcggcctca gtgagcgagc gagcgcgcag agagggagtg 120
gccaactcca tcaactagggg ttcttgaggg ggtggagtcg tgacgtgaat tacgtcatag 180
ggtaggggag gtcctgcata tgcggccgct tcaggagcag ttgtgcgaat agctggagaa 240
caccaggtcg gatttaaacc cagatcgtc ttacatttgc tctttaactg ctgtgctcag 300

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cgttcacgtg ccctctagct gtagttttct gaagtcagcg cacagcaagg cagtgtgctt	360
agaggttaac agaagggaaa acaacaacaa caaaaatcta aatgagaatc ctgactgttt	420
cagctggggg taaggggggc ggattattca tataattggt ataccagacg gtcgcaggct	480
tagtccaatt gcagagaact cgcttcccag gcttctgaga gtcccgaag tgcctaaacc	540
tgtctaateg acggggcttg ggtggcccgt cgctccctgg cttcttccct ttaccaggg	600
cgggcagcga agtggtgctt cctgcgtccc ccacaccctc cctcagcccc tcccctcgg	660
cccgtcctgg gcaggtgacc tggagcatcc ggcaggctgc cctggcctcc tgcgtcagga	720
caacgcccac gagggggcgt actgtgcgga gatgcaccac gcaagagaca ccctttgtaa	780
ctctcttctc ctccctagtg cgagggtaaa accttcagcc ccacgtgctg tttgcaaacc	840
tgctgtaacc tgaggcccta aaaagccaga gacctcactc ccggggagcc agcatgtcca	900
ctgcggctct gaaaaacca ggcttgggca ggaaactctc tgactttgga cagggtgacc	960
acggcagcct gagctgctca gttaggggaa tttgggcctc cagagaaaga gatctgaaga	1020
ctgctggtgc ttctgtggtt cataagctca gtaagaagtc tgaattcgtt ggaagctgat	1080
gagaatatcc aggaagtaa cagacaaatg tcttcaacaa ttgtttctaa gtaggagaac	1140
atctgtctct ggtggcttct acaggaaccc taaaatgggc aaacattgca agcagcaaac	1200
agcaaacaca cagccctccc tgctgtctga ccttggagct ggggcagagg tcagagacct	1260
ctctgggccc atgccacctc caacatccac tcgacccctt ggaatttcgg tgagagggag	1320
cagaggtgtt cctggcgtgg tttaggtagt gtgagagggg aatgactcct ttcggtaagt	1380
gcagtggaag ctgtacactg cccaggcaaa gcgtccgggc agcgtaggcg ggcgactcag	1440
atcccagcca gtggacttag cccctgtttg ctccctccgat aactggggtg accttggtta	1500
atattcacca gcagcctccc ccgttgcccc tctggatcca ctgcttaaat acggacgagg	1560
acagggccct gtctcctcag cttcaggcac caccactgac ctgggacagt gaatcctcta	1620
aggtaaatat aaaattttta agtgataat gtgttaaaact actgattcta attgtttctc	1680
tcttttagat tccaaccttt ggaactgacc gccaccatgt ccaccgctgt gctggagaac	1740
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tgtaaccaga atggcgccat ctctctgac ttcagcctga aggaggaagt gggcgccctg	1860
gcaaaggctg tgcgcctggt tgaggagaac gacgtgaatc tgaccacat cgagtcccg	1920
ccttctagac tgaagaagga cgagtacgag ttctttaccc acctggataa gcggtccctg	1980
ccagccctga caaacatcat caagatcctg aggcacgaca tcggagcaac cgtgcacgag	2040
ctgtctcggg acaagaagaa ggataccgtg ccttggttcc ctcggacaat ccaggagctg	2100
gatagatttg ccaaccagat cctgtcttac ggagcagagc tggacgcaga tcaccctggc	2160
ttcaaggacc cagtgtatcg ggcgggaga aagcagtttg ccgatatcgc ctacaattat	2220
aggcacggac agccaatccc tcgcgtggag tatatggagg aggagaagaa gacctggggc	2280
acagtgttca agaccctgaa gagcctgtac aagacacacg cctgctacga gtataaccac	2340
atcttcccc tctgggagaa gtattgtggc tttcacgagg acaatatccc tcagctggag	2400
gacgtgagcc agttcctgca gacctgcaca ggctttaggc tgaggccagt ggcaggactg	2460
ctgagctccc gggacttctt gggaggactg gccttcagag tgtttcactg caccagtac	2520
atcaggcacg gctccaagcc aatgtataca ccagagccc acatctgtca cgagctgctg	2580
ggccacgtgc ccctgtttag cgatagatcc ttcgcccagt tttcccagga gatcggactg	2640
gcactctctg gagcacctga cgagtacatc gagaagctgg ccaccatcta ttggttcaca	2700

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gtggagtttg gcctgtgcaa gcagggcgat agcatcaagg cctacggagc aggactgctg 2760
tctagcttcg gcgagctgca gtattgtctg tccgagaagc caaagctgct gccctggag 2820
ctggagaaga ccgccatcca gaactacacc gtgacagagt tccagcccct gtactatgtg 2880
gccgagtctt ttaacgatgc caaggagaag gtgagaaatt tcgccgccac aatccctagg 2940
cccttcagtg tgcgttaaga cccttatacc cagaggatcg aggtgctgga taatacacag 3000
cagctgaaga tcctggctga ctcaatcaat agcgaaatcg gaatcctgtg ctccgccctg 3060
cagaaaatca aatgagaatt caaggcctct cgagcctcta gaactatagt gagtcgtatt 3120
acgtagatcc agacatgata agatacattg atgagtttgg acaaaccaca actagaatgc 3180
agtgaaaaaa atgctttatt tgtgaaattt gtgatgctat tgctttattt gtaaccatta 3240
taagctgcaa taaacaagtt aacaacaaca attgcattca ttttatgttt caggttcagg 3300
gggaggtgtg ggaggttttt taagctttac gtacgatcgt cgactgggat gggatgtgga 3360
atccttctag atttcttttg taatatttat aaagtgctct cagcaaggta tcaaatggc 3420
aaaattgtga gtaactatcc tcctttcatt ttgggaagaa gatgaggcat gaagagaatt 3480
cagacagaaa cttactcaga ccaggggagg cagaaaactaa gcagagagga aaatgaccaa 3540
gagttagccc tgggcatgga atgtgaaaga accctaaacg tgacttggaa ataatgccc 3600
aggtatatcc cattctccgg gatttgttgg cattttcttg aggtgaagaa ttgcagaata 3660
cattctttaa tgtgacctac atatttacc atgggaggaa gtctgctcct ggactcttga 3720
gattcagtea taaagcccag gccagggaaa taatgtaagt ctgcaggccc ctgtcatcag 3780
taggattagg gagaagagtt ctcaagtaga aacagggagg ctggagagaa aagaatggtt 3840
aatgttaacg ttaatataac tagaaagact gcagaactta ggactgattt ttatttgaat 3900
ccttaaaaaa aaaatttctt atgaaaatag tacatggctc ttagggagaca gaacttattg 3960
tacagaggaa cagcgtgaga gtcagagtga tcccagaaca ggtcctggct ccatcctgca 4020
catagttttg gtgctgctgg caatacggtc cccacaactg tgggaagggg ttaggggcag 4080
ggatctcatc aggaagcat aggggtttta agttctttat agagcaacta gaagattgag 4140
aatccacaaa ttatattaat aacaaacaaa gtagtgcctg gttatatagt aaatgtgaat 4200
ttgcagacac atttagggaa aagttataat taaaaaata ggctgtatat atacctgcag 4260
gtctagatag gtatagaagt agcatggcgg gttaatcatt aactacaagg aaccctagc 4320
gatggagttg gccactccct ctctgcgcgc tcgctcgctc actgaggccg ggcgacccaa 4380
ggtcgcccca cgcccgggct ttcccgggc gccctcagtg agcgagcgag cgcgcagaga 4440
gggagtggcc aa 4452

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<210> SEQ ID NO 46
<211> LENGTH: 380
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 46
ggcattgatt attgactagt tattaatagt aatcaattac ggggtcatta gttcatagcc 60
catatatgga gttccgcggt acataactta cggtaaatgg cccgctggc tgaccgcca 120
acgacccccg cccattgacg tcaataatga cgtatgttcc catagtaacg ccaataggg 180
ctttccattg acgtcaatgg gtggagtatt tacggtaaac tgcccacttg gcagtacatc 240

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aagtgtatca tatgccaagt cgcgcccta ttgacgtcaa tgacggtaaa tggcccgct 300
ggcattatgc ccagtacatg accttacggg actttctact ttggcagtac atctacgtat 360
tagtcacgac tattaccatg 380

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<210> SEQ ID NO 47
<211> LENGTH: 1246
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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```

<400> SEQUENCE: 47
tcgaggtgag ccccaagttc tgettcaact tcccactct cccccctcc ccaaccccaa 60
ttttgtatgt atttattttt taattatttt gtgcagcgat gggggcgagg gggggggggg 120
ggcgcgcgcc aggcggggcg gggcgggggc agggcggggg cggggcgagg cggagagggt 180
cggcggcagc caatcagagc ggcgcgctcc gaaagtctcc ttttatggcg aggcggcggc 240
ggcggcggcc ctataaaaag cgaagcgcgc ggcggggggg agtcgctgag cgctgccttc 300
gccccgtgcc ccgctccgcc gccgcctcgc gccccccgcc ccggctctga ctgaccgcgt 360
tactcccaca ggtgagcggg cgggacggcc cttctctcc gggctgtaat tagcgttg 420
tttaatgacg gcttgtttct tttctgtgac tgcgtgaaag ccttgagggg ctccgggagg 480
gccctttgtg cgggggggag gctcgggggg gtgcgtgagc gtgtgtgtgc gtggggagcg 540
ccgcgtgagc ctccgcgctg cccggcgagc gtgagcagcg cgggcgcagg gcggggcttt 600
gtgcgctccg cagtgtgagc gaggggagcg cggccggggg cggtgccccg cggtgcgagg 660
ggggctgcga ggggaacaaa ggtcgcgtgc ggggtgtgtg cgtggggggg tgagcagggg 720
gtgtggggcg gtcggtcggg ctgcaacccc ccttcacccc ccctcccga gttgctgagc 780
acggccccgc ttcgggtgag gggctccgta cggggcgctg cgcggggctc gccgtgccgg 840
gcgggggggt gcggcagggt ggggtgcccg gcggggcggg gccgcctcgg gccggggagg 900
gctcggggga ggggcgcagg ggcgcccgga gcgcggcgcg ctgtcgaggg gcggcgagcc 960
gcagccattg ccttttatgg taatcgtgag agagggcgca gggacttctt ttgtcccaaa 1020
tctgtgcgga gccgaaatct gggaggcgcc gccgcacccc ctctagcggg cgcggggcga 1080
agcgtgagcg gcgcggcagg aaggaaatgg gcggggaggg ccttcgtgag tcgccgcgcc 1140
gccgtcccct tctccctctc cagcctcggg gctgtccgag gggggacggc tgccttcggg 1200
ggggacgggg caggcggggg ttcggcttct ggcgtgtgac cggcgg 1246

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<210> SEQ ID NO 48
<211> LENGTH: 1061
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 48
tagggaggtc ctgcacgtta cataacttac ggtaaatggc ccgcctggct gaccgcccaa 60
cgacccccgc ccattgacgt caataatgac gtatgttccc atagtaacgc caatagggac 120
tttccattga cgtaaatggg tggagtattt acggtaaaact gcccaactgg cagtacatca 180
agtgtatcat atgccaagta cgcgccctat tgacgtcaat gacggtaaat ggcccgcctg 240
gcattatgcc cagtacatga ccttatggga ctttctact ttggcagtaca tctacgtatt 300
agtcacgct attaccatgg tcgaggtgag ccccacgttc tgettcaact tcccactctc 360

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ccccccctcc ccacccccaa ttttgatatt atttatattt taattatatt gtgcagcgat 420
gggggcgggg gggggggggg gcgcgcgcca ggcggggcgg ggcggggcga ggggcggggc 480
ggggcgaggg ggagaggtgc ggcggcagcc aatcagagcg gcgcgctccg aaagtttcct 540
tttatggcga ggcggcgggc gcggcgccc tataaaaagc gaagcgcgcg gcgggcggga 600
gtcgtgcgc gctgccttcg ccccggtccc cgtccgcgcg ccgcctcgcg ccgcccgcgc 660
cggctctgac tgaccgcggt actaaaacag gtaagtccgg cctccgcgcg gggttttggc 720
gcctccgcg ggcgcccccc tctcagcgc gagcgtgcc acgtcagacg aagggcgcag 780
cgagcgtcct gatccttcg cccggaogct caggacagcg gcccgctgct cataagactc 840
ggccttagaa cccagatc agcagaagga cattttagga cgggacttgg gtgactctag 900
ggcactggtt ttctttccag agagcggaac aggcgaggaa aagtagtccc ttctcggcga 960
ttctcgggag ggatctcgt ggggcgggta acgccgatga tgcctctact aacctgttc 1020
atgttttctt ttttttcta caggctcctg gtgacgaaca g 1061

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 49
<211> LENGTH: 953
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

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<400> SEQUENCE: 49
aattcgttac cctagttatt aatagtaac aattacgggg tcattagtcc atagcccata 60
tatggagtcc cgcgttacat aacttacggg aaatggccc cctggctgac cgcccaacga 120
ccccgcccc ttgacgtcaa taatgacgta tgttccata gtaacgcca tagggacttt 180
ccattgacgt caatgggtgg actatttacg gtaaaactgcc cacttggcag tacatcaagt 240
gtatcatatg ccaagtaocg cccctattga cgtcaatgac ggtaaatggc ccgcttgcca 300
ttatgccag tacatgacct tatgggactt tctacttgg cagtacatct acgtattagt 360
catcgtcatt accatggtcg aggtgagccc cacgttctgc ttcactctcc ccatctcccc 420
ccccccccca cccccaattt tgtatttatt tattttttaa ttattttgtg cagcgatggg 480
ggcggggggg gggggggggc gcgcgcagc cggggcgggg cggggcgagg ggcggggcgg 540
ggcgagggcg agaggtgcgg cggcagccaa tcagagcggc gcgctccgaa agtttcttt 600
tatggcgagg cggcgggcgc ggcggcccta taaaaagcga agcgcgcggc gggcgggagt 660
cgtcgcgacg ctgccttcgc cccgtgccc gctccgcgcg cgcctcgcgc cgcccgcgcc 720
ggctctgact gaccgcgta ctcccacagg tgagcggggc ggacggccct tctcctccgg 780
gctgtaatta gcgcttggtt taatgacggc ttgtttcttt tctgtggctg cgtgaaagcc 840
ttgaggggct ccgggagcta gacctctgc taacctgtt catgccttct tcttttccct 900
acagctcctg ggcaacgtgc tggttattgt gctgtctcat cattttggca aag 953

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<210> SEQ ID NO 50
<211> LENGTH: 541
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 50
ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct ccctgctgc 60

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tgaccttgga gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc	120
cactcgaccc cttggaatth cggtgagag gagcagaggt tgcctggcg tggtttaggt	180
agtgtgagag gggaatgact ccttcggta agtgcagtgg aagctgtaca ctgccaggc	240
aaagcgtccg ggcagcgtag gcgggcgact cagatcccag ccagtggact tagcccctgt	300
ttgctcctcc gataactggg gtgacctgg ttaatattca ccagcagcct cccccgttgc	360
ccctctggat ccaactgetta aatacggagc aggacagggc cctgtctcct cagcttcagg	420
caccaccact gacctgggac agtgaatcct ctaaggtaaa tataaaatth ttaagtgtat	480
aatgtgttaa actactgatt ctaattgtth ctctctthta gattccaacc tttggaactg	540
a	541

<210> SEQ ID NO 51
 <211> LENGTH: 1908
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 51

ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct cctgctctgc	60
tgaccttgga gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc	120
cactcgaccc cttggaatth cggtgagag gagcagaggt tgcctggcg tggtttaggt	180
agtgtgagag gggaatgact ccttcggta agtgcagtgg aagctgtaca ctgccaggc	240
aaagcgtccg ggcagcgtag gcgggcgact cagatcccag ccagtggact tagcccctgt	300
ttgctcctcc gataactggg gtgacctgg ttaatattca ccagcagcct cccccgttgc	360
ccctctggat ccaactgetta aatacggagc aggacagggc cctgtctcct cagcttcagg	420
caccaccact gacctgggac agtgaatcct ctaaggtaaa tataaaatth ttaagtgtat	480
aatgtgttaa actactgatt ctaattgtth ctctctthta gattccaacc tttggaactg	540
accgccacca tgtccaccgc tgtgctggag aacctgggc tggggaggaa actgtcagac	600
ttcgggcagg agacttcata cattgaggat aactgtaacc agaatggcgc catctctctg	660
atcttcagcc tgaaggagga agtgggcgcc ctggcaaagg tgcctgcct gtttgaggag	720
aacgacgtga atctgaccca catcgagtcc cggccttcta gactgaagaa ggacgagtac	780
gagttcttha cccacctgga taagcggcc ctgccagccc tgacaaacat catcaagatc	840
ctgaggcagc acatcggagc aacctgacac gagctgtctc gggacaagaa gaaggatacc	900
gtgccttggg tcctctggac aatccaggag ctggatagat ttgccaacca gatcctgtct	960
tacggagcag agctggacgc agatcacctt ggcttcaagg acccagtgtat tcgggcccgg	1020
agaaagcagt ttgccgatat cgcctacaat tataggcagc gacagccaat ccctcgcgtg	1080
gagtatatgg aggaggagaa gaagacctgg ggcacagtgt tcaagacctt gaagagcctg	1140
tacaagacac acgcctgcta cgagtataac cacatcttcc ccctgctgga gaagtattgt	1200
ggctttcacg aggacaatat ccctcagctg gaggacgtga gccagttcct gcagacctgc	1260
acaggctttha ggctgaggcc agtggcagga ctgctgagct cccgggactt cctgggagga	1320
ctggccttca gagtgtttha ctgcaaccag tacatcaggc acggctccaa gccaatgtat	1380
acaccagagc ccgacatctg tcacgagctg ctgggccacg tgcccctgtt tagcgataga	1440
tccttcgccc agttttccca ggagatcggc ctggcatctc tgggagcacc tgacgagtac	1500
atcgagaagc tggccaccat ctattgttcc acagtggagt ttggcctgtg caagcagggc	1560

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gatagcatca aggcctacgg agcaggactg ctgtctagct tcggcgagct gcagtattgt	1620
ctgtccgaga agccaaagct gctgcccctg gagctggaga agaccgccat ccagaactac	1680
accgtgacag agttccagcc cctgtactat gtggccgagt cttttaacga tgccaaggag	1740
aaggtgagaa atttcgcgc cacaatccct aggccttca gtgtgcgta cgacccttat	1800
accagagga tcgaggtgct ggataataca cagcagctga agatcctggc tgactcaatc	1860
aatagcgaatc tcggaatcct gtgctccgcc ctgcagaaaa tcaaatga	1908

<210> SEQ ID NO 52
 <211> LENGTH: 2156
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

 <400> SEQUENCE: 52

ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct ccctgcctgc	60
tgaccttggg gctggggcag aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc	120
cactcgaccc cttggaattt cgttgagag gagcagaggt tgcctctggc tggtttaggt	180
agtgtgagag gggaaatgact cctttcggta agtgacagtg aagctgtaca ctgccaggc	240
aaagcgtccg ggcagcgtag gcgggcgact cagatcccag ccagtggact tagcccctgt	300
ttgctcctcc gataactggg gtgacctggg ttaatattca ccagcagcct cccccgttgc	360
ccctctggat ccactgttta aatacggacg aggacagggc cctgtctcct cagcttcagg	420
caccaccact gacctgggac agtgaatcct ctaaggtaaa tataaaattt ttaagtgtat	480
aatgtgttaa actactgatt ctaattgttt ctctctttta gattccaacc tttggaactg	540
accgccacca tgtccaccgc tgtgctggag aaccctgggc tggggaggaa actgtcagac	600
ttcgggcagg agacttcata cattgaggat aactgtaacc agaatggcgc catctctctg	660
atcttcagcc tgaaggagga agtggcgccc ctggcaagg tgctgcgccc gtttgaggag	720
aacgacgtga atctgaccca catcgagtcc cggccttcta gactgaagaa ggacgagtac	780
gagttcttta cccacctgga taagcgggtc ctgccagccc tgacaaaacat catcaagatc	840
ctgaggcacg acatcggagc aaccgtgac gagctgtctc gggacaagaa gaaggatacc	900
gtgccttggg tccctcggac aatccaggag ctggatagat ttgccaacca gatcctgtct	960
tacggagcag agctggacgc agatcacctt ggcttcaagg acccagtgtg tcggggcccg	1020
agaaagcagt ttgccgatat cgcctacaat tataggcacg gacagccaat ccctcgcgtg	1080
gagtatatgg aggaggagaa gaagacctgg ggcacagtg tcaagacctt gaagacctg	1140
tacaagacac acgctcgtca cgagtataac cacatcttcc ccctgctgga gaagtattgt	1200
ggctttcacg aggacaatat ccctcagctg gaggacgtga gccagttcct gcagacctgc	1260
acaggcttta ggctgaggcc agtggcagga ctgctgagct cccgggactt cctgggagga	1320
ctggccttca gagtgtttca ctgcacccag tacatcaggc acggctccaa gccaatgtat	1380
acaccagagc ccgacatctg tcacgagctg ctgggcccag tgcccctgtt tagcgataga	1440
tccttcgccc agttttccca ggagatcgga ctggcatctc tgggagcacc tgacgagtac	1500
atcgagaagc tggccacctt ctattgggtc acagtggagt ttggcctgtg caagcagggc	1560
gatagcatca aggcctacgg agcaggactg ctgtctagct tcggcgagct gcagtattgt	1620
ctgtccgaga agccaaagct gctgcccctg gagctggaga agaccgccat ccagaactac	1680

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accgtgacag agttccagcc cctgtactat gtggccgagt cttttaacga tgccaaggag 1740
aaggtgagaa atttcgocgc cacaatocct aggcccttca gtgtgcgta cgacccttat 1800
accagagga tcgaggtgct ggataataca cagcagctga agatcctggc tgactcaatc 1860
aatagcgaaa tcggaatcct gtgctccgcc ctgcagaaaa tcaaatgaga attcaaggcc 1920
tctcgagcct ctagaactat agtgagtcgt attacgtaga tccagacatg ataagataca 1980
ttgatgagtt tggacaaacc acaactagaa tgcagtgaaa aaaatgcttt atttgtgaaa 2040
tttgtgatgc tattgcttta tttgtaacca ttataagctg caataaaca gttaacaaca 2100
acaattgcat tcattttatg tttcagggtc agggggagggt gtgggaggtt ttttaa 2156

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<210> SEQ ID NO 53
<211> LENGTH: 1356
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Homo sapiens

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<400> SEQUENCE: 53
atgtccactg cggctcctgga aaaccaggc ttgggcagga aactctctga ctttgacag 60
gaacaagct atattgaaga caactgcaat caaatgggtg ccatatcact gatcttctca 120
ctcaagaag aagttggtgc attggccaaa gtattgctgt tatttgagga gaatgatgta 180
aacctgaccc acattgaatc tagaccttct cgtttaaaga aagatgagta tgaatttttc 240
accatttgg ataaacgtag cctgcctgct ctgacaaaca tcatcaagat cttgaggcat 300
gacattggtg ccactgtoca tgagctttca cgagataaga agaaagacac agtgccttgg 360
ttcccaagaa ccattcaaga gctggacaga tttgccaatc agattctcag ctatggagcg 420
gaactggatg ctgaccaccc tggttttaa gatcctgtgt accgtgcaag acggaagcag 480
tttgetgaca ttgectacaa ctaccgccat gggcagccca tccctcgagt ggaatacatg 540
gaggaagaaa agaaaacatg gggcacagtg ttcaagactc tgaagtcctt gtataaacc 600
catgcttgct atgagtacaa tcacatthtt ccaacttcttg aaaagtactg tggcttccat 660
gaagataaca ttccccagct ggaagacgtt tctcaattcc tgcagacttg cactggtttc 720
cgctccgac ctgtggctgg cctgctttcc tctcgggatt tcttgggtgg cctggccttc 780
cgagtcttcc actgcacaca gtacatcaga catggatcca agcccatgta taccoccgaa 840
cctgacatct gccatgagct gttgggacat gtgcccttgt tttcagatcg cagctttgcc 900
cagttttccc aggaaattgg ccttgctctc ctgggtgcac ctgatgaata cattgaaaag 960
ctcgccacaa tttactgggt tactgtggag tttgggtctc gcaacaagg agactccata 1020
aaggcatatg gtgctgggct cctgtcatcc tttggtgaat tacagtactg cttatcagag 1080
aagccaaagc ttctcccct ggagctggag aagacagcca tccaaaatta cactgtcacg 1140
gagttccagc ccctgtatta cgtggcagag agttttaatg atgccaagga gaaagtaagg 1200
aaccttgctg ccacaatacc tcggcccttc tcagttcgtc acgaccata caccacaaagg 1260
attgaggtct tggacaatac ccagcagctt aagattttgg ctgattccat taacagtgaa 1320
attggaatcc tttgcagtgc cctccagaaa ataaag 1356

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<210> SEQ ID NO 54
<211> LENGTH: 173
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 54

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actcacgggg atttccaagt ctccacccca ttgacgtcaa tgggagtttg ttttggcacc    60
aaaatcaacg ggactttcca aaatgtcgta ataaccccg cccgttgacg caaatgggcg    120
gtaggcgtgt acggtgggag gtctatataa gcagagctcg tttagtgaac cgt        173

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```

<210> SEQ ID NO 55
<211> LENGTH: 100
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 55
ccaaaatcaa cgggactttc caaaatgtcg taataacccc gccccttga cgcaaatggg    60
cggtaggcgt gtacgggtgg aggtctatat aagcagagct                            100

```

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<210> SEQ ID NO 56
<211> LENGTH: 380
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 56
ggcattgatt attgactagt tattaatagt aatcaattac ggggtcatta gttcatagcc    60
catatatgga gttccgcggt acataactta cggtaaatgg cccgcctggc tgaccgacca    120
acgacccccg cccattgacg tcaataatga cgtatgttcc catagtaacg ccaataggga    180
ctttccattg acgtcaatgg gtggagtatt tacggtaaac tgcccacttg gcagtacatc    240
aagtgtatca tatgccaagt ccgcccccta ttgacgtcaa tgacggtaaa tggcccgcct    300
ggcattatgc ccagtacatg accttacggg acttctctac ttggcagtac atctacgtat    360
tagtcatcgc tattaccatg                                                380

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<210> SEQ ID NO 57
<211> LENGTH: 1246
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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```

<400> SEQUENCE: 57
tcgaggtgag ccccacgttc tgettcactc tccccatctc cccccctcc ccacccccaa    60
ttttgtatth atttatthtt taattattht gtgcagcgat gggggcgggg gggggggggg    120
ggcgcgcgcc aggcggggcg gggcggggag aggggcgggg cggggcgagg cggagagggt    180
cggcggcgag caatcagagc ggcgcgctcc gaaagtthcc ttttatggcg aggcggcggc    240
ggcgggcgcc ctataaaaag cgaagcgcgc ggcggggcgg agtcgctgcg cgctgccttc    300
gccccgtgcc ccgctccgcc gccgcctcgc gccccccgcc ccggctctga ctgaccgcgt    360
tactcccaca ggtgagcggg cgggaacggc cttctctccc gggtgtaat tagcgcttgg    420
tttaatgacg gcttgthttt tttctgtggt tgcgtgaaa ccttgagggg ctccgggagg    480
gccctttgtg cgggggggag ggctcggggg gtgcgtgctg gtgtgtgtgc gtggggagcg    540
ccgctgctcg ctcccgctg cccggcggct gtgagcgctg cgggcgcggc gcggggcttt    600
gtgcgctccg cagtgtgctg gaggggagcg cggccggggg cggtgccccg cggtgcgggg    660
ggggctgcga ggggaacaaa ggctgcgtgc ggggtgtgtg cgtggggggg tgagcagggg    720

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gtgtggggcgc gtcggtcggg ctgcaacccc cctgcaccc cctccccga gttgctgagc 780
acggcccggc ttcgggtgcg gggctccgta cggggcgtgg cgcggggctc gccgtgccgg 840
gcgggggggtg gcggcagggtg ggggtgccgg gcggggcggg gccgcctcgg gccggggagg 900
gctcggggga ggggcgcggc ggcccccgga gcgcccggcg ctgtcgaggc gcggcgagcc 960
gcagccattg ccttttatgg taatcgtgcg agagggcgca gggacttctt ttgtcccaaa 1020
tctgtgcgga gccgaaatct gggaggcgcc gccgcacccc ctctagcggg cgcggggcga 1080
agcggtgccg gccccgcagg aagaaaatgg gcggggaggg ccttcgtgcg tcgccgcgcc 1140
gccgtcccct tctccctctc cagcctcggg gctgtcccg gcgggacggc tgccttcggg 1200
ggggacgggg cagggcgggg ttcggcttct ggcgtgtgac cggcgg 1246

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<210> SEQ ID NO 58
<211> LENGTH: 201
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 58

```

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gaattcgggc ggagttaggc cggagccaat cagcgtgcgc cgttccgaaa gttgcctttt 60
atggctgggc ggagaatggg cggatgaacgc cgatgattat ataaggacgc gccgggtgtg 120
gcacagctag ttccgtcgca gccgggattt gggtcggcgt tcttgttgt ggatccctgt 180
gatcgtgac atcacttgtg a 201

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<210> SEQ ID NO 59
<211> LENGTH: 953
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 59

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aattcggtag cctagttatt aatagtaac aattacgggg tcattagttc atagcccata 60
tatggagtgc cgcgttacat aacttacggt aatggcccg cctggctgac cgcccaacga 120
ccccgcgcca ttgacgtcaa taatgacgta tgttcccata gtaacgcca tagggacttt 180
ccattgacgt caatgggtgg actatttacg gtaaacgcc cacttggcag tacatcaagt 240
gtatcatatg ccaagtaacg ccctattga cgtcaatgac ggtaaatggc ccgocctggca 300
ttatgccag tacatgacct tatgggactt tctacttgg cagtacatct acgtattagt 360
catcgctatt accatggtcg aggtgagccc cagttctgc ttcactctcc ccatctcccc 420
cccctcccc ccccaattt tgtatttatt tttttttaa ttattttgtg cagcgatggg 480
ggcggggggg gggggggggc gcgcgccagg cggggcgggg cggggcgagg gccggggcgg 540
ggcgaggcgg agagggtcgg cggcagccaa tcagagcggc gcgctccgaa agtttccttt 600
tatggcgagg cggcggcggc ggcggcccta taaaagcga agcgcgcggc gggcgggagt 660
cgctgcgacg ctgccttcgc cccgtgcccc gctccgcgcg cgcctcgcgc cgcgcccccc 720
ggctctgact gaccgcgtta ctcccacagg tgagcggcg ggacggccct tctcctccgg 780
gctgtaatta gcgcttgggt taatgacggc ttgtttcttt tctgtggctg cgtgaaagcc 840
ttgaggggct ccgggagcta gagcctctgc taaccatggt catgccttct tcttttccct 900
acagctcctg ggcaacgtgc tggttattgt gctgtctcat cattttggca aag 953

```

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```

<210> SEQ ID NO 60
<211> LENGTH: 1766
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 60
gtaaatttta tggaatgtga atcataattc aatthtttcaa catgcttag gagggacatt    60
tcaaactcct ttttacccta gacttttcta ccatcaccca gagtatccag ccaggagggg    120
aggggctaga gacaccagaa gtttagcagg gaggagggcg tagggattcg gggaatgaag    180
ggatgggatt cagactaggg ccaggacca gggatggaga gaaagagatg agagtggttt    240
gggggcttgg tgacttagag aacagagctg caggctcaga ggcacacagg agtttctggg    300
ctcaccctgc ccccttccaa cccctcagtt cccatcctcc agcagctgtt tgtgtgctgc    360
ctctgaagtc cacactgaac aaacttcagc ctactcatgt ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt    420
gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct cctgcctgct tgaccttga gctggggcag    480
aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc cactcgacce cttggaattt    540
cgggtggagag gagcagaggt tgcctctggc tggtttaggt agtgtgagag ggcttaagcg    600
tgaggctcgc gtgcccgtca gtgggcagag cgcacatcgc ccacagtccc cgagaagttg    660
gggggagggg tcggcaattg aaccggtgcc tagagaaggt ggccgggggt aaactgggaa    720
agtgatgtcg tgtactggct ccgccttttt cccgaggggt ggggagaacc gtatataagt    780
gcagtagtgc ccgtgaacgt tctttttcgc aacgggtttg ccgccagaac acaggaagt    840
gccgtgtgtg gttcccggcg gcttggcttc tttacgggtt atggcccttg cgtgccttga    900
attacttcca cctggctcca gtacgtgatt cttgatcccg agctggagcc aggggcgggc    960
cttgcgcttt aggagccctc tcgcctctg cttgagttga ggctggcct gggcgctggg    1020
gccgcgcgct gcaaatctgg tggcaccttc gcgcctgtct cgctgcttcc gataagtctc    1080
tagccattta aaatthttga tgacctgctg cgacgctttt tttctggcaa gatagtcttg    1140
taaatgcggg ccaggatctg cacactggta tttcggtttt tggggccgcg ggcggcgacg    1200
gggcccgtgc gtcccagcgc acatgttcgg cgaggcgggg cctgcgagcg cggccaccga    1260
gaatcggacg ggggtagtct caagctggcc ggcctgctct ggtgcctggc ctgcgcccgc    1320
cgtgtatcgc cccgccctgg gcggcaaggc tggcccgtgc ggcaccagtt gcgtgagcgg    1380
aaagatggcc gcttcccggc cctgctccag ggggctcaaa atggaggacg cggcgctcgg    1440
gagagcgggc ggggtagtca cccacacaaa ggaaaggggc ctttccgtcc tcagccgtcg    1500
cttcatgtga ctccacggag taccggggcg cgtccaggca cctcgattag ttctggagct    1560
tttgagtagc gtcgtcttta ggttgggggg aggggtttta tgcgatggag tttcccaca    1620
ctgagtgggt ggagactgaa gttagccag cttggcactt gatgtaattc tccttggaa    1680
ttgccctttt tgagtttga tcttggttca ttctcaagcc tcagacagtg gttcaaagt    1740
ttttcttcc atttcagggt tcgtga    1766

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 61
<211> LENGTH: 82
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 61

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```
gtaagggttt aagggatggt tggttggtgg ggtattaatg ttaattacc tggagcacct 60
gectgaaatc actttttttc ag 82
```

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 62
<211> LENGTH: 95
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide
```

```
<400> SEQUENCE: 62
```

```
cctctgctaa ccattgttcat gcctttcttct ttttctaca gctcctgggc aactgctctg 60
ttattgtgct gtctcatcat tttggcaaag aattc 95
```

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 63
<211> LENGTH: 1356
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide
```

```
<400> SEQUENCE: 63
```

```
atgtccaccg ctgtgctgga gaacctggg ctggggagga aactgtcaga cttcgggcag 60
gagacttcat acattgagga taactgtaac cagaatggcg ccattctctct gatcttcagc 120
ctgaaggagg aagtgggagc cctggcaaag gtgctgccc tgtttgagga gaacgacgtg 180
aatctgaccc acatcgagtc ccggccttct agactgaaga aggacgagta cgagttcttt 240
accacactgg ataagcggtc cctgccagcc ctgacaaaaca tcatcaagat cctgaggcac 300
gacatcggag caacctgca cgagctgtct cgggacaaga agaaggatac cgtgccctgg 360
ttcctcggga caatccagga gctggataga tttgccaacc agatcctgtc ttacggagca 420
gagctggaag cagatcaccg tggcttcaag gaccagtggt atcgggcccg gagaaagcag 480
tttgccgata tcgctacaa ttataggcac ggacagccaa tccctcgcgt ggagtatatg 540
gaggaggaga agaagacctg gggcacagtg ttcaagacct tgaagagcct gtacaagaca 600
cacgcctgct acgagtataa ccacatcttc cccctgctgg agaagtattg tggctttcac 660
gaggacaata tccctcagct ggaggacgtg agccagttcc tgcagacctg cacaggcttt 720
aggetgaggc cagtggcagg actgctgagc tcccgggact tcctgggagg actggccttc 780
agagtgtttc actgcaccca gtacatcagg cacggctcca agccaatgta tacaccagag 840
cccacatctc gtcacgagct gctgggccac gtgcccctgt ttagcgatag atccttcgcc 900
cagttttccc aggagatcgg actggcatct ctgggagcac ctgacgagta catcgagaag 960
ctggccacca tctattggtt cacagtggag tttggcctgt gcaagcaggg cgatagcatc 1020
aaggcctacg gagcaggact gctgtctagc ttcggcgagc tgcagtattg tctgtccgag 1080
aagccaaagc tgetgcccct ggagctggag aagaccgcca tccagaacta caccgtgaca 1140
gagttccagc ccctgtacta tgtggccgag tcttttaacg atgccaagga gaaggtgaga 1200
aatctcgcg ccacaatccc taggccttc agcgtgctgt acgaccotta taccagagg 1260
atcgaggtgc tggataatac acagcagctg aagatcctgg ctgactcaat caatagcgaa 1320
atcggaatcc tgtgctccgc cctgcagaaa atcaaa 1356
```

```
<210> SEQ ID NO 64
<211> LENGTH: 1873
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
```

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<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 64

```

gatcttcaat attggccatt agccatatta ttcattgggtt atatagcata aatcaatatt      60
ggctattggc cattgcatac gttgtatcta taccataata tgtacattta tattggctca      120
tgtccaatat gaccgccatg ttggcattga ttattgacta gttattaata gtaatcaatt      180
acgggggcat tagttcatag cccatatatg gagttccgcg ttacataact tacggtaaat      240
ggcccgcctg gctgaccgcc caacgacccc cgcccattga cgtaataat gacgtatgtt      300
cccatagtaa cgccaatagg gactttccat tgacgtcaat ggggtggagta tttacggtaa      360
actgcccact tggcagtaca tcaagtgtat catatgccaa gtcccacccc tattgacgtc      420
aatgacggta aatggcccgc ctggcattat gcccagtaca tgaccctacg ggactttcct      480
acttggcagt acatctaagt attagtcacg gctattacca tggtcgaggt gagccccacg      540
ttctgcttca ctctccccat ctcccccccc tccccacccc caattttgta tttatttatt      600
ttttaattat tttgtgcagc gatgggggcg gggggggggg gggggcgcgc gccaggcggg      660
gcggggcggg gcgaggggcg gggcggggag aggcgggagag gtgcggcggc agccaatcag      720
agcggcgcgc tccgaaagt tctttttatg gcgaggcggc ggcggcgggc gccctataaa      780
aagcgaagcg cgcggcgggc gggagtcgct gcgacgtgc cttcgccccg tgccccgctc      840
cgccgccgcc tcgcgccgcc cgccccggct ctgactgacc gcgttactcc cacaggtgag      900
cgggcgggac ggcccctctc ctccgggctg taattagcgc ttggtttaat gacggcttgt      960
ttcttttctg tggtgcgtg aaagccttga ggggctccgg gagggccctt tgtgcggggg      1020
ggagcggctc ggggggtgcg tgcgtgtgtg tgtgcgtggg gacgcgcgcg tgcggcccgc      1080
gctgcccggc ggctgtgagc gctgcgggag cggcgcgggg ctttgtgcgc tccgcagtgt      1140
gcgcgagggg agcgcggccg ggggcgggtc cccgcgggtc ggggggggct gcgaggggaa      1200
caaaggctgc gtgcggggtg tgtgcgtggg ggggtgagca gggggtgtgg gcgcgggcgt      1260
cgggctgtaa cccccccctg cccccccctc cccgagttgc tgagcaagcg ccggcttcgg      1320
gtgcggggct ccgtacgggg cgtggcgagg ggctcgcctg gccgggcggg ggggtggcggc      1380
aggtgggggt gccgggcggg gcggggcccgc ctccggcccg ggagggctcg ggggaggggc      1440
gcggcgcccc ccggagcgc gccggctgtc gaggcgcggc gagccgcagc cattgccttt      1500
tatggtaatc gtgcgagagg gcgaggggac ttcctttgtc ccaaatctgt gcgggagcga      1560
aatctgggag gcgccgcgcg acccccctca gcgggcgagg ggcgaagcgg tgcggcgccg      1620
gcaggaagga aatggggggg gagggccttc gtgcgtcgcc gcgcccgcgt cccctctctc      1680
ctctccagcc tcggggctgt ccgcgggggg acggctgcct tcggggggga cggggcaggg      1740
cggggttcgg cttctggcgt gtgaccggcg gctctagagc ctctgctaac catgttcatg      1800
ccttctctt tttctacag ctctctggca acgtgctggg tattgtgctg tctcatcatt      1860
ttggcaaaga att      1873

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 65

<211> LENGTH: 1061

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 65

-continued

```

tagggaggtc ctgcacgtta cataacttac ggtaaatggc cgcctggct gaccgccccaa    60
cgacccccgc ccattgagct caataatgac gtatgttccc atagtaacgc caatagggac    120
tttcattga cgtcaatggg tggagtattt acggtaaaact gcccaacttg cagtacatca    180
agtgtatcat atgccaagta cccccctat tgacgtcaat gacggtaaat ggcccgctg    240
gcattatgcc cagtacatga ccttatggga ctttctact tggcagtaca tctacgtatt    300
agtcategct attaccatgg tcgagtgtag ccccacgttc tgettcactc tcccacatc    360
ccccccctcc ccacccccaa ttttgtattt atttattttt taattatttt gtgcagcgat    420
ggggggcgggg gggggggggg gcgcgcgcca ggcggggcgg ggcggggcga ggggcggggc    480
ggggcgagggc ggagaggtgc ggcggcagcc aatcagagcg gcgcgctccg aaagtttcct    540
tttatggcga ggcggcggcg gcggcggccc tataaaaagc gaagcgcgcg gcgggcggga    600
gtcgtgcgcg gctgccttcg ccccgctccc cgctccgccc ccgctccgcg ccgcccgc    660
cggtctgac tgaccgctt actaaaacag gtaagtccgg cctccgccc gggttttggc    720
gctcccgcg ggcgcccccc tctcacggc gagcgtgcc acgtcagacg aagggcgag    780
cgagcgtcct gatecttcg cccggacgct caggacagcg gcccgctgct cataagactc    840
ggccttagaa cccagtatc agcagaagga cattttagga cgggacttg gtgactctag    900
ggcactggtt ttctttccag agagcggaac aggcgaggaa aagtagtccc ttctcggcga    960
ttctcgggag ggatctcctg gggcggtga acgcccagta tgcctctact aacctgttc   1020
atgttttctt ttttttcta caggtcctgg gtgacgaaca g                               1061

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 66
<211> LENGTH: 170
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 66

```

```

cgatgctcta atctctctag acaaggttca tatttgatg ggttacttat tctctctttg    60
ttgactaagt caataatcag aatcagcagg ttgacgtca gattggcagg gataagcagc    120
ctagctcagg agaagtgagt ataaaagccc caggctggga gcagccatca                170

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 67
<211> LENGTH: 254
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 67

```

```

gggggaggct gctggtgaat attaaccaag gtcaccccag ttatcggagg agcaaacagg    60
ggctaagtcc acctcgagcc atggcgatgc tctaactctc ctagacaagg ttcataattg    120
tatgggttac ttattctctc tttgttgact aagtcaataa tcagaatcag caggtttgca    180
gtcagattgg cagggataag cagcctagct caggagaagt gagtataaaa gccccaggct    240
gggagcagcc atca                                                    254

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 68
<211> LENGTH: 592
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

-continued

<400> SEQUENCE: 68

```

gtaaatttta tggaatgtga atcataatc aatTTTTcaA catgcgtag gagggacatt    60
tcaaactcct tttacccta gactttcta ccatcacca gagtatccag ccaggagggg    120
aggggctaga gacaccagaa gtttagcagg gaggagggcg tagggattcg gggaatgaag    180
ggatgggatt cagactaggg ccaggacca gggatggaga gaaagagatg agagtggttt    240
gggggcttgg tgacttagag aacagagctg caggctcaga ggcacacagg agtttctggg    300
ctcacctgc ccccttccaa cccctcagtt cccatcctcc agcagctgtt tgtgtgctgc    360
ctctgaagtc cacactgaac aaacttcagc ctactcatgt ccctaaaatg ggcaaacatt    420
gcaagcagca aacagcaaac acacagccct cctgcctgc tgaccttga gctggggcag    480
aggtcagaga cctctctggg cccatgccac ctccaacatc cactcgacc cttggaattt    540
cggtggagag gagcagaggt tgcctggcg tggtttaggt agtgtgagag gg          592

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 69

<211> LENGTH: 205

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 69

```

aatgactcct ttcgtaagt gcagtgaag ctgtacctg cccaggcaaa gcgtccgggc    60
agcgtaggcg ggcgactcag atcccagca gtggacttag cccctgtttg ctctccgat    120
aactggggtg accttggtta atattacca gcagcctccc ccgttgcccc tctggatcca    180
ctgcttaaat acggacgagg acagg          205

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 70

<211> LENGTH: 423

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 70

```

gctctaacc actctgatct cccagggcgg cagtaagtct tcagcatcag gcattttggg    60
gtgactcagt aaatggtaga tcttctacc agtgaacag ccactaagga ttctgcagt    120
agagcagagg gccagctaag tggactctc ccagagactg tctgactcac gccaccct    180
ccaccttga cacaggacgc tgtggtttct gagccaggta caatgactcc ttoggttaag    240
tgcagtggaa gctgtacct gccaggcaa agcgtccggg cagcgtaggc gggcgactca    300
gatcccagcc agtggactta gccctgttt gctcctccga taactggggg gaccttggtt    360
aatattcacc agcagcctcc cccgttgccc ctctggatcc actgctaaa tacggacgag    420
gac          423

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 71

<211> LENGTH: 72

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 71

```

gggggaggct gctggtgaat attaaccaag gtcaccccag ttatcggagg agcaaacagg    60

```

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 ggctaagtcc ac 72

<210> SEQ ID NO 72
 <211> LENGTH: 913
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 72

tagggaggtc ctgcacagaa ggggaggagg gggcagcagc tgtctgacca ctgttggtct 60
 tgcaacttgt gtccccaggt taatttttaa aaagcagtca aaagtccaag tggcccttgg 120
 cagcatttac tctctctggt tgctctgggt aataatctca ggagcacaaa cattcctgga 180
 ggaggagaa gaaatcaaca tcttgactt atcctctggg cctctcccca cccccaggat 240
 tgtaactgaa atgcttcaact ggtgctcctt ttgttttaag gcattggatc ttcatagcta 300
 ctgatcgtgc ccaagcacac agtatctgca gcaaccactt aggcctccag gaatgtggtg 360
 accattgacc ctaattcatt ccccttcctg gatcctatgt aaccatcctc caaaaagagc 420
 tttcgcaaac tcaataaac acaggaagg aagaccttct tatctttgag agtatatggt 480
 tagccctata gctctaaccc actctgatct cccagggcgg cagtaagtct tcagcatcag 540
 gcattttggg gtgactcagt aaatggtaga tcttgctacc agtgaacag cactaagga 600
 ttctgcagtg agagcagagg gccagtaag tggactctc ccagagactg tctgactcac 660
 gccacccctt ccaccttga cacaggacgc tgtggtttct gagccaggta caatgactcc 720
 tttcggaag tgcagtggaa gctgtacct gccaggcaa agcgtccggg cagcgtaggc 780
 gggcgactca gatcccagcc agtggactta gccctggtt gctcctccga taactggggt 840
 gaccttggtt aatattcacc agcagcctcc cccgttgccc ctctggatcc actgcttaaa 900
 tacggacgag gac 913

<210> SEQ ID NO 73
 <211> LENGTH: 37
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 73

gtagataagt agcatggcgg gttaatcatt aactaca 37

<210> SEQ ID NO 74
 <211> LENGTH: 46
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 74

ggaggggtgg agtcgtgacg tgaattacgt catagggtta gggagg 46

<210> SEQ ID NO 75
 <211> LENGTH: 182
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 75

gtagataagt agcatggcgg gttaatcatt aactacaagg aaccctagtg gatggagttg 60

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```

gccactccct ctctgcgcgc tcgctcgctc actgaggccg ggcgacaaa ggtcgcccga 120
cgcccgggct ttgcccgggc ggcctcagtg agcgagcgag cgcgcagaga gggagtggcc 180
aa 182

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 76
<211> LENGTH: 191
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 76
ttggccaactc cctctctgcg cgctcgctcg ctcaactgagg ccggggcgacc aaaggctcgcc 60
cgacgcccgg gctttgcccg ggcggcctca gtgagcgagc gacgcgcag agagggagtg 120
gccaactcca tcaactagggg ttcttgagg ggtggagtgc tgacgtgaat tacgtcatag 180
ggttaggagg g 191

```

```

<210> SEQ ID NO 77
<211> LENGTH: 3230
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

```

```

<400> SEQUENCE: 77
agcattagct tccatttatg cagtgtaaat ggtgagaaca gccccgactg aataccacaga 60
gcatcatctc gtctgtgtca ttcattgcaca taacatatct cagcgagggtg gcccttctgt 120
cctctttgca gagaccacgc caccatacta gtacctagag aactggctgg atttcagccc 180
cgatacctcc gggcttttgc tcatgttcgc ctcatagggc catctgggtg gttgcctaag 240
gaaaagtatg tcatggagac taacttgctt ggcattgaat aaaagggtgag ttgagagtgg 300
agcgtgttta aattgcaatc ctgcctctat ttctgtgctt gcagggaaca gtcacotta 360
attgctatcc tccatcatca tcatgattat ttctggtttt tctctggttg cggagaatcc 420
atactccagg tattccaatg tctcagcatt gccaggcctg tctgagcgtc aggatgtagg 480
tagtctgggc tctctgcott ctattcttgt ccaggatact ctgccccaaag aatcatgttg 540
tggctgccac cctcccacaa aagcctcccg ctgggtcag tccaggactg gagttgggta 600
tggactgttc atgtctatcc actgctacgt cagggcaaca cccactgaga gtgaccttgt 660
agactgcagt gggagacacc cttcaaaacc tctcctctcc tgtcctgaga gccagggtta 720
aaccatcagc cccgcacccg gagtgcaaac ttttctaacc cctgctgcta agctagacac 780
ctcacttact gagagccagc atgtccaccg ctgtgctgga gaaccctggg ctggggagga 840
aactgtcaga cttcgggcag gagacttcat acattgagga taactgtaac cagaatggcg 900
ccatctctct gatcttcagc ctgaaggagg aagtggggcg cctggcaaaag gtgctcgccc 960
tgtttgagga gaacgacgtg aatctgaccc acatcgagtc ccggccttct agactgaaga 1020
aggacgagta cgagttcttt acccacctgg ataagcggtc cctgccagcc ctgacaaaca 1080
tcatcaagat cctgaggcac gacatcggag caaccgtgca cgagctgtct cgggacaaga 1140
agaaggatag cgtgccctgg ttcctcogga caatccagga gctggataga tttgccaacc 1200
agatcctgtc ttaacggagc gagctggagc cagatcaccg tggcttcaag gaccagtggt 1260
atcgggcccg gagaagcag tttgccgata tcgcctacaa ttataggcac ggacagccaa 1320

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<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<210> SEQ ID NO 79

<211> LENGTH: 3776

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 79

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<210> SEQ ID NO 80

<211> LENGTH: 4186

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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tttcccaga ttgcaaatca tggttgtac actgagattc agtctctgga ggtaaatgc	3900
ctttctagc ttttcttg acaggactaa ggggttgagg gttgcctgga gtcagagaaa	3960

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tttgtgttaa agaaggttga tatgaaacct gcaggtctag atacgtagat aagtagcatg	4020
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gcgctcgctc gctcactgag gccggcgac caaaggctgc ccgacgccg ggctttgccc	4140
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<210> SEQ ID NO 81
 <211> LENGTH: 3713
 <212> TYPE: DNA
 <213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
 <220> FEATURE:
 <223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 81

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tctgaagtca gcgcacagca aggcagtggt cttagaggtt aacagaaggg aaaacaacaa	180
caacaaaaat ctaaatgaga atcctgactg tttcagctgg gggttaagggg ggcggattat	240
tcatataatt gttataccag acggctgcag gcttagtcca attgcagaga actcgtctcc	300
caggcttctg agagtcccg aagtgcctaa acctgtctaa tcgacggggc ttgggtggcc	360
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tacagaggaa cagcgtgaga gtcagagtga tcccagaaca ggtcctggct ccatcctgca 3480
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aatccacaaa ttatattaat aacaaacaaa gtagtgctgt gttatatagt aaatgtgaat 3660
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<210> SEQ ID NO 82

<211> LENGTH: 4139

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 82

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gccaaactca tcactagggg ttctctggagg ggtggagtcg tgacgtgaat tacgtcatag 180

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ggttagggag	gtcctgcata	tgcggccgct	tcaggagcag	ttgtgcgaat	agctggagaa	240
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cgttcaegtg	ccctctagct	gtagttttct	gaagtcagcg	cacagcaagg	cagtgtgctt	360
agaggttaac	agaagggaaa	acaacaacaa	caaaaatcta	aatgagaatc	ctgactgttt	420
cagctggggg	taaggggggc	ggattattca	tataattgtt	ataccagacg	gtcgcaggct	480
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cgatgccaa	gagaaggtga	gaaatttgc	cgccacaatc	cctaggccct	tcagcgtgcg	2520
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<210> SEQ ID NO 83

<211> LENGTH: 1353

<212> TYPE: DNA

<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence

<220> FEATURE:

<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

<400> SEQUENCE: 83

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aaggaggaag tgggcgcctt ggcaaagggt ctgcgcctgt ttgaggagaa cgacgtgaat 180
ctgaccacaa tcgagtcocg gccttctaga ctgaagaagg acgagtacga gttctttacc 240
cacctggata agcgggtcct gccagcctg acaaacatca tcaagatcct gaggcacgac 300
atcggagcaa ccgtgcacga gctgtctcgg gacaagaaga aggataccgt gcctcggttc 360
cctcggacaa tccaggagct gtagatgatt gccaacaga tctgtctta cggagcagag 420
ctggacgcag atcacctgg cttcaaggac ccagtgtatc gggcccggag aaagcagttt 480

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gccgatatcg cctacaatta taggcacgga cagccaatcc ctgcggtgga gtatatggag 540
gaggagaaga agacctgggg cacagtgttc aagacctga agagcctgta caagacacac 600
gctgctaag agtataacca catcttcccc ctgctggaga agtattgtgg ctttcacgag 660
gacaatatcc ctgagctgga ggacgtgagc cagttcctgc agacctgcac aggetttagg 720
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gtgtttcaact gcaccagta catcaggcac ggctccaagc caatgtatac accagagccc 840
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gaggtgctgg ataatacaca gcagctgaag atcctggctg actcaatcaa tagcgaatc 1320
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<210> SEQ ID NO 84
<211> LENGTH: 800
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 84

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cctctttgca gagaccagc caccatacta gtacctagag aactggctgg atttcagccc 180
cgatacctcc gggcttttgc tcatgttcgc ctcatagggg catctgggtg gttgcctaag 240
gaaaagtatg tcatggagac taacttgctt ggcattgaat aaaaggtgag ttgagagtgg 300
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atactccagg tattccaatg tctcagcatt gccaggcctg tctgagcgtc aggatgtagg 480
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tggetgccac ccctcccaca aagcctcccg cttgggtcag tccaggactg gagttgggta 600
tggactgttc atgtctatcc actgctacgt cagggcaaca cccactgaga gtgaccttgt 660
agactgcagt gggagacacc cttcaaaaacc tctcctctcc tgtcctgaga gccaggttaa 720
aaccatcagc cccgcatcct gactgcaaac ttttctaacc cctgctgcta agctagacac 780
ctcacttact gagagccagc 800

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<210> SEQ ID NO 85
<211> LENGTH: 800
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 85

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cctctttgca gagaccacgc caccatacta gtacctagag aactggctgg atttcagccc 180
cgatacctcc gggcttttgc tcatgttcgc ctcatagggc catctgggtg gttgcctaag 240
gaaaagtatg tcatggagac taacttgctt gccattgaat aaaagggtgag ttgagagtgg 300
agcgtgttta aattgcaatc ctgcctctat ttctgtgctt gcagggaaca gtcacctta 360
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atactccagg tattccaatg tctcagcatt gccaggcctg tctgagcgtc aggatgtagg 480
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tggactgttc atgtctatcc actgctacgt cagggcaaca cccactgaga gtgaccttgt 660
agactgcagt gggagacacc cttcaaaacc tctcctctcc tgtcctgaga gccagggtta 720
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<210> SEQ ID NO 86
<211> LENGTH: 800
<212> TYPE: DNA
<213> ORGANISM: Artificial Sequence
<220> FEATURE:
<223> OTHER INFORMATION: Synthetic polynucleotide

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<400> SEQUENCE: 86
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gaaatgctgg tatttccagt ctccaaagc tactaagaaa tatgacttta tttagaggcg 180
aggaaaatgc ccaggaagtc aactgatgag actagtctta acaagttgag gatacagaaa 240
gttggggatc tgagctgcta ccaacatctg tgtgtctttg ggtggctcat tggatctctc 300
tgcctattgg ctttatcttc tgtacactga aaggaaatgg ctggctctta gtcacctggg 360
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acaagcttgt aagaaactgt cctcttctcg ctttcaggag gtgatgtcgc atgaagagaa 480
tttggggggg gggacttact cagaaccaag gagggagaaa ttaaacagag agggaaatga 540
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ctagcttttc cttggacagg actaaggggt tgaggggttc ctggagtcag agaaatttgt 780
gttaaagaag gttgatatga 800

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We claim:

1. A recombinant adeno-associated virus (rAAV) comprising: (a) an AAV capsid comprising an AAV capsid protein; and (b) an rAAV genome comprising: (1) an editing element for editing a target locus in a phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) gene, comprising a PAH coding sequence operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory element, wherein the PAH coding sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 28; (ii) a 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence positioned 5' of the editing element, having homology to a first genomic region

5' to the target locus; and (iii) a 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence positioned 3' of the editing element, having homology to a second genomic region 3' to the target locus.

2. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the transcriptional regulatory element is capable of mediating transcription in a hepatocyte, a renal cell, a brain cell, a pituitary gland cell, an adrenal gland cell, a pancreatic cell, a urinary bladder cell, a gallbladder cell, a colon cell, a small intestine cell, or a breast cell, optionally wherein:

the transcriptional regulatory element is endogenous to the PAH gene; or

the transcriptional regulatory element is exogenous to the PAH gene, optionally wherein:

- the transcriptional regulatory element is liver specific, optionally wherein the transcriptional regulatory element comprises one or more elements selected from the group consisting of a human albumin promoter, a human transthyretin (TTR) promoter, a human ApoE/C-I hepatic control region (HCR) 1 or 2, a human ApoH promoter, a human SERPINA1 (hAAT) promoter, and a hepatic specific regulatory module thereof;
- the transcriptional regulatory element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, and 69;
- the transcriptional regulatory element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27;
- the transcriptional regulatory element comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27; or the nucleotide sequence of the transcriptional regulatory element consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 27.

3. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the editing element further comprises an intron element positioned 5' to the PAH coding sequence and 3' to the transcriptional regulatory element, optionally wherein the intron element is an exogenous intron element, optionally an SV40 intron element, optionally wherein:

- the SV40 intron element comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29;
- the SV40 intron element comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29; or the nucleotide sequence of the SV40 intron element consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 29.

4. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the editing element further comprises a polyadenylation sequence 3' to the PAH coding sequence, optionally wherein the polyadenylation sequence is an exogenous polyadenylation sequence, optionally an SV40 polyadenylation sequence, optionally wherein the SV40 polyadenylation sequence comprises a nucleotide sequence at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31;

- the SV40 polyadenylation sequence comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31; or
- the nucleotide sequence of the SV40 polyadenylation sequence consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 31.

5. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein:

- the nucleotide sequence 5' to the target locus is in an intron of a PAH gene, optionally in intron 1 of a PAH gene; and/or
- the nucleotide sequence 3' to the target locus is in an intron of a PAH gene, optionally in intron 1 of a PAH gene.

6. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the PAH gene is a human PAH gene, optionally wherein the human PAH gene is wild-type or a variant PAH gene.

7. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the editing element comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 25, 26, 27, 29, 31, 50, 51, 52, 69, and 70.

8. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein:

- the 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence is at least 90% identical to the first genomic region;

- the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence is at least 90% identical to the second genomic region;
- the first genomic region is located in a first editing window, and the second genomic region is located in a second editing window, optionally wherein:
 - the first editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37;
 - the second editing window consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38;
- the first genomic region consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 37; and/or
- the second genomic region consists of the region of the human genome corresponding to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 38.

9. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein:

- each of the 5' and the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequences independently has a length of about 100 to about 2000 nucleotides;
- the 5' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23;
- the nucleotide sequence of the 5' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 23;
- the 3' homology arm comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 90% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24; and/or
- the nucleotide sequence of the 3' homology arm consists of the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 24.

10. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43.

11. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the rAAV genome further comprises a 5' inverted terminal repeat (5' ITR) nucleotide sequence 5' of the 5' homology arm nucleotide sequence, and a 3' inverted terminal repeat (3' ITR) nucleotide sequence 3' of the 3' homology arm nucleotide sequence, optionally wherein:

- the 5' ITR nucleotide sequence is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 14, and/or the 3' ITR nucleotide sequence is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 18; and/or

the rAAV genome comprises the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 73, 74, 75, or 76.

12. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the rAAV genome comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45.

13. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein:

- the AAV capsid protein comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17, optionally wherein:
 - (i) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 206 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 296 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is H; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 312 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Q; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 346 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is A; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 464 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is N; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 468 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is S; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 501 of SEQ

NO: 16 is I; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 590 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G or Y; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 681 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is M; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 687 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 690 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is K; the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 706 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C; or, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 718 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G;

(ii) (a) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 2 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is T, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 312 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Q; (b) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 65 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is Y; (c) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 77 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 690 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is K; (d) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 119 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is L, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 468 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is S; (e) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 626 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 718 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is G; (f) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 296 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is H, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 464 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is N, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 681 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is M; (g) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the

amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 687 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; (h) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 346 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is A, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R; or (i) the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 501 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is I, the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 505 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is R, and the amino acid in the capsid protein corresponding to amino acid 706 of SEQ ID NO: 16 is C; and/or (iii) the capsid protein comprises the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, or 17.

14. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an rAAV of claim 1.

15. The rAAV of claim 1, wherein the editing element comprises a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 52.

16. The rAAV of claim 1, comprising:

(a) an AAV capsid comprising: a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and/or a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and

(b) an rAAV genome comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43.

17. The rAAV of claim 1, comprising:

(a) an AAV capsid comprising: a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 203-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 138-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and/or a capsid protein comprising the amino acid sequence of amino acids 1-736 of SEQ ID NO: 16; and

(b) an rAAV genome comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 85% identical to the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 45.

18. A polynucleotide comprising the nucleic acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 43, 45, 51, or 52.

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